The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 5079.—VOL. XXXIV. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1853. PRICE, THREEPENCE.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

THE ROSE, for Morpeth, This Evening, at 10 P.M. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager, Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharf. August 31. 8548

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

Regular Weekly communication by the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Iron Steamships WARATAH and SHAMROCK.

THE above mentioned steamships will in future be regularly despatched to and from SYDNEY and MELBOURNE respectively, as follows:—The WARATAH, William Bell, commander, will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on Thursday, the 1st September next, and on each alternate Thursday thereafter, leaving MELBOURNE for SYDNEY, on Thursday, the 8th September, and in like manner on every alternate Thursday succeeding. The SHAMROCK, Isaac J. Warner, commander, will leave SYDNEY for MELBOURNE on Thursday, the 8th September, and MELBOURNE for SYDNEY on Thursday, the 15th of that month, thereafter regularly leaving the above ports respectively on the Thursdays immediately succeeding the departure of the Waratah. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager, A. S. N. Company's Office, Sydney, August 27th. 7993

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.

THE fine powerful British paddle steamship UNICORN, 700 tons, 400 horse power, Captain Lypidge, will be despatched for Melbourne on or about Wednesday, the 7th September. This splendid vessel has excellent accommodation, either for cabin, or steerage passengers. Her first saloon is indeed unrivalled and unique; and any parties, whether intending passengers or not, are invited to inspect them. First class passengers are provided with beds and bedding. For freight or passage apply on board, off the Gasworks; or to SHEPPARD and ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 8176

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,
Calling (for passengers only) at Eden, Twofold Bay.

THE A. S. N. Company's iron steamship, WARATAH, William Bell, commander, will be despatched as above To-morrow, Thursday, the 1st September, leaving the Company's Wharf, at 3 p.m. precisely. FREDERICK TERRY, Assistant Manager. A.S.N. Company's Wharf, Sydney, 27th Aug. Passengers luggage must be on board before 11 a.m. on Thursday.

N.B.—Passengers and cargo are conveyed from Hobson's Bay to the Melbourne Wharf by the Company's steamer Ballarat, free of charge. 7995

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.
Loading at the Flour Company's Wharf.
Sails on Tuesday, at 3 P.M.

THE fine screw steamship FETTERCAIRN, 300 tons, Robert Mailler, commander.

Passage money....1st cabin ....£ 0
....2nd ...... £ 7
Steerage (including provisions) ...... £ 5
Freight (payable in Sydney) 75s. per ton.

For freight or passage apply to Captain MAILLER, on board, or to BUYERS AND LEARMONTH, Harrington-street.

Receipt of cargo will commence on Friday, at 9 A.M. 8511

Will be despatched at 3 P.M. This Day.

STEAMSHIP PIRATE, for Geelong, taking passengers for Melbourne; can take a few horses to Geelong. All freight must be sent down before 11 o'clock this day, bills of lading sent in and Customs' entries passed by noon, as the vessel will positively proceed to sea at 3 P.M. this day. For freight of horses or passage, apply on board, at the Phoenix Wharf, bottom of Erskine-street; to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George-street. 8626

STEAM TO ENGLAND, VIA CAPE HORN.

THE G. S. S. S. Company's new iron screw steam ship JASON, 2500, John Vine Hall, commander, may be expected in Sydney about the 10th October, and will be despatched for Southampton, via Melbourne and Cape Horn, on or about 1st November. The agents are prepared to receive and store (free of charge) wool for shipment by this vessel; and shippers of gold are requested to prepare their remittances for the date advertised. Fares to Southampton:—

Saloon £102
Fore cabin 71

The above include stewards' fees, but are exclusive of liquors, which are provided on a moderate scale. DONALDSON AND CO., Sydney, August 16. 8383

FOR LONDON, VIA MELBOURNE, ADELAIDE, AND THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
For Gold and Passengers only.

THE new iron screw steamship VICTORIA, 1857 tons, 600 horse power, William Champion, commander. The Victoria will sail on Tuesday, the 13th September, and her detention at the intermediate ports will not exceed two days at each place. For freight or passage apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., Agents. Hunter-street, August 30. 8377

STEAM FROM SYDNEY TO LIVERPOOL.
GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO.'S EAGLE LINE.

THE GREAT BRITAIN, iron auxiliary screw steam ship, 3500 tons, with fire-proof and water-tight compartments, B. R. Mathews, commander, may be expected in Sydney early in September, and will be despatched for the above port 30 days after her arrival. Valuable alterations, suggested by the experience of last voyage, have been carried into effect; improving her rig as a sailing vessel, increasing her power as a steamer, and adding to the comfort of the passengers. Rates of passage money, freight of merchandise, and freight and conditions for conveying gold, may be known on application to CRAWLEY AND SMITH, Campbell's Wharf. 4407

TO THE SETTLERS OF THE MURRAY AND MORRUMBIDGEE.

CAPTAIN CADELL begs to inform the settlers on the Murray and Morrumbidgee that his Steamer, the LADY AUGUSTA, of 72 tons and 40 horse power, together with his Tender, the EUREKA, has commenced plying on the Murray River, and that he is prepared to take wool down to Port Adelaide, and also to bring up stores to the different stations, with despatch, and on moderate terms. Orders for stores may be left with

SHEPHERD and ALGER, Sydney
TURNBULL (Brothers), Melbourne
W. YOUNGHUSBAND, Jun., and Co., Adelaide.

N.B.—Wool sent down per Eureka will be shipped to England per first class ships, without requiring the settlers' personal presence. The Collector of Customs at Port Adelaide, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia, is prepared to grant certificates of origin of wool, to accompany the shipments to England.

Adelaide, August 20. 8427

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE regular trader brigantine LIBERTY, 80 tons, now loading, will sail to-morrow. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 8515

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine brig PALERMO, 200 tons, H. Wyborn, commander, will commence loading to-morrow evening, and, as most of her cargo is engaged, will positively sail on Tuesday next, weather permitting. For particulars of freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 8524

FOR CLARENCE RIVER.

THE clipper schooner TOM TOUGH, 200 tons, Beneand, commander, now loading, will sail Saturday next. For freight or passage, apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 8516

FOR WIDE BAY.
Hourly expected.

THE splendid brigantine TRIUMPH, 200 tons, Johnson, master, with despatch. N.B.—Cargo for this vessel received and stored free of charge. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 8517

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
For passengers only.

THE well-known clipper barque EMMA, 101 tons, Kelly, commander, will take any passengers that may offer this day. Her accommodations are excellent. For particulars apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent, Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 8318

FOR MELBOURNE AND GEELONG.
For Drays and Passengers only.

THE first class brig GIRAFFE, D. Gourlay, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight of drays or passage apply on board; or to R. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 7244

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.

THE favourite brig HARRIET, Captain Duncan, commander, having arrived, and nearly the whole of her cargo being engaged, will meet with quick despatch. For freight apply to the Captain, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to ALFRED NILDER, Agent, Patent Slip Stores, Sussex-street. 8158

FOR GEELONG.

THE favourite packet brig EMMA, Captain Brown. For freight or passage apply on board, at Flour Company's Wharf; or to HENRY FISHER, Southern Cross Liner, Melbourne, Launceston and Adelaide Packet Office. 6967

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
A first class regular trader.

THE fine clipper brigantine MARGARET, 142 tons, J. W. Spence, commander, having a great part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 8481

FOR HOBART TOWN.
(Will positively sail on Tuesday next.)

THE packet brig EMMA, 170 tons, T. Thompson Brown, commander. This vessel is now discharging her inward cargo, and will be ready to receive freight on Friday morning, and sail as above. The greater portion of her cargo being engaged, intending shippers will do well to apply immediately. She has superior accommodation for passengers, for which, or freight, apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. Consignees must pass their entries at once. 8511

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
To load at Northwood's Wharf, Erskine-street.

THE A1 first-class barque LIMA, 349 tons register, James M'Gregor, commander, will sail with all despatch. For freight or cabin passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to THORNTON and CHURCH, Macquarie-place. 7060

FOR WELLINGTON DIRECT.

THE fine powerful brigantine CHEETAH, Captain Joyce, having three-fourths of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to BUYERS AND LEARMONTH, Harrington-street. 8398

FOR TAHITI AND THE HAABIN ISLANDS.

THE fast-sailing schooner EMERALD, H. P. Smith, commander, will leave for the above ports in ten days. Apply to L. AND S. SPYER, Spring-street. August 29. 8299

FOR WELLINGTON, PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine A 1 barque ROBERT SYERS, 408 tons, Captain Sharp, will be ready to receive cargo for the above port immediately on the discharge of her inward freight. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Phoenix Wharf; to M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street. 6774

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS PER SARAH MOERS, FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

ALL Passengers must be on board on Thursday next, as the vessel will proceed to sea on that day. THORNTON AND CHURCH, Agents. August 30. 8486

FOR CALLAO.

THE fine fast-sailing new ship HARRIET, 925 tons register, Wm. J. Shaddick, commander, will sail for the above port in a few days. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation for passengers, apply to the Captain on board; or to SMITH, CROFT, and CO. 8612

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE fine fast sailing barque F. C. CLARKE, P. C. Jean, commander, will proceed direct to the above port as soon as her inward cargo is discharged. This vessel's spacious and lofty 'tween decks affords a most eligible opportunity to shippers of a limited number of horses for the Calcutta market. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS. — 150 Tons finest English Coals for sale. 8184

FOR LONDON.

THE WALTER HOOD, Hugh Sproat, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail positively on the 9th of October. Can take a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, for which early application is necessary. Carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to Captain Sproat, on board; to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.; or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO., Spring-street. 7862

FOR CHARTER, the A1 first-class clipper barque JOHN PATCHETT, 262 tons register, W. Stapledon, commander, will be ready to proceed on any voyage in a few days. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 8612

FOR LONDON.
To sail on the 15th September.

THE A1 clipper barque HELEN BAIRD, 600 tons burthen, W. M. Wilson, commander. Has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail as above. Has two cabins disengaged, and room for three steerage passengers. Apply to GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 8146

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
To sail on the 15th instant.

THE A1 clipper-built ship MOHAWK, William Liddell, commander, 442 tons register, having the whole of her cargo engaged, will sail as above. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her accommodations, which are very superior. For particulars apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 1943

EMIGRATION REMITTANCES
BY
GIBBS, BRIGHT, AND CO.'S
EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS
FROM
LIVERPOOL TO AUSTRALIA.

THE undersigned will receive Deposits from parties desiring to bring their friends to any part of the Australian Colonies, and provide passages by the above line of packets, which comprises the following splendid ships:—The Great Britain, screw steam-ship, 3500 tons, Captain Mathews.

Eagle	Capt. Boyce	1065 tons register.
Falcon	„ Taylor	1106 „
Albatross	„ Goves	1030 „
Condor	„ Underwood	911 „
Petrel	„ Chapman	848 „
Osprey	„ Honeyman	766 „
Zetland	„ Brown	1283 „
Salacia	„ Brown	944 „
Bloomer	„ Simonds	857 „

And other first-class vessels.

The provisions are of the best quality, supplied under the inspection of her Majesty's Emigration Agent.

A Surgeon, approved of by the Government Medical Inspector, accompanies each ship.

No commission will be charged on payments made here, and advices of the same will be transmitted through the friends of the undersigned in London, Liverpool, or Bristol, to parties on whose account they are made, in any part of the United Kingdom.

CRAWLEY AND SMITH,
4408 Campbell's Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine first-class clipper-brigantine GALWAY ARK, 250 tons register. This vessel performed the passage from England to Melbourne in 91 days, with 320 tons of cargo, and delivered the same in good condition. She is now lying at Marsden's Wharf, Windmill-street. For further particulars apply to JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place. 8361

WANTED, a vessel to proceed to the Richmond River, to take in tallow and hides at the Heads for Sydney. Apply to Messrs. THACKER and Co., 451, George-street. August 29.

WANTED to purchase by the undersigned, a Schooner or Brig, to carry a large cargo and go to the Wharf at Melbourne. She must be in good order and coppered. ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 8534

WANTED to charter, one or two vessels of from 25 to 400 tons register, for the conveyance of sugar from the Mauritius to Sydney. Apply to A. ASHDOWN, Manager Australasian Sugar Company. Sydney, August 30. 8523

SHIP SOUTH SEA.—JOHN and JAMES TAIT, Passengers per the above vessel, are informed that the undersigned have letters for them, from their friends in England. GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO., Exchange-buildings. 8513

SHIP CARL AND HERMANN.—All Accounts against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate before noon on Wednesday, the 31st August, to HAEGS AND PRELL. 8300

ST. THOMAS, for New York.—All accounts against this ship are requested to be sent in to the undersigned before 2 o'clock to-day, as the vessel leaves for Callao on Wednesday, the 31st instant. GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO., Agents. Counting-house, 474, George-street. 8567

NOTICE to Consignees.—Certain goods having been shipped in the EARLY BIRD, Park, master, from Hongkong, by Messrs. Morrow, Stephenson, and Co., and Mr. Albert Berenhart, consigned to "order," and with the following endorsement on the bills of lading—"Deliverable to the order of Messrs. Kerr, Bogle, and Co., of Hobart Town, or their general agents; if unclaimed by the above, to Messrs. Joseph Langdon and Co."—the Consignees or other the parties entitled to the said goods are requested to pass the needful entries for the same, and to produce their authority for receiving the goods to the undersigned, the agents for the ship. Consignees generally are also requested to pass their entries for Moore's Wharf, where the vessel will discharge. THACKER and CO. 8500

COMMODIOUS STORAGE, near the Circular Wharf. Apply to JAMES DEAN, at Messrs. Hussey, Bond, and Hale's, 2, Macquarie-place. 433

NOTICE.—Consignees of the undermentioned goods, per Alert, from London, are informed that unless an entry is passed by 11 o'clock this day, the goods will be landed and stored at consignees' expense and risk.

NK 1—3 3 cases cigars, order.

GILCHRIST, ALEXANDER, AND CO.,
8614 Agents.

BARQUE SARAH MOERS.

ALL Accounts against this vessel must be sent in to the office of the undersigned immediately.

THORNTON AND CHURCH, Agents. 8187

BARQUE CLARA FROM LONDON.—NOTICE.—S in diamond L 23, 24, 2 cases. AA in ditto, § 8, 1 case. Unless the consignee of the above goods passes the requisite entries by 12 o'clock to-morrow, the Agents will do so, and will cause them to be landed and stored at the risk and expense of such consignee.
Sydney, 30th August, 1852. 8587

WE, the unersigned Proprietors, hereby call a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Australian Subscription Library for Wednesday, 14th September, at 4 o'clock p.m., to receive the Report of the Committee appointed at the last General Meeting, to consider what beneficial alterations might be made in the constitution of the Institution to advance its material prosperity.

Geo. Miller	Thomas Holt, jun.
M. Metcalfe	J. Smith, M.D.
H. H. Browne	Charles Cowper
Robert Ross	Gilbert Wright
D. Ogilby	R. A. Hunt.

August 29. 8408

BALM OF ROSEMARY.—This elegant preparation for the hair, by Mr. SLOPER, of the Woolloomooloo Dispensary, can be obtained in the city of Messrs. Wonlcott and Clarke, who are Agents for its sale, together with Mr. Cartwright's Tincture of Myrrh and Borax, for the teeth and gums, in bottles, at 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 21s. 8587

GREAT AGGREGATE MEETING.

THE PUBLIC MEETING convened for Monday, August 29th, and postponed in consequence of the inclement weather, will be held on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1853,

on the ground adjacent to the Circular Quay, to take into consideration the subject of the CONSTITUTION FOR THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES, and to agree to a Petition to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen and both Houses of Parliament. The Chair will be taken at ONE O'CLOCK.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
8663 Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

ROYAL HOTEL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31ST.
Farewell Benefit of Mr. M. W. White, and last appearance but one of the Company in Sydney.

MR. WHITE begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public generally, that his Benefit (postponed on Monday evening on account of the inclemency of the weather) will take place positively on this (Wednesday) evening, August 31st.

For Programme see small bills. 8649

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE. Thursday Evening, September 1. No postponement. BONES' BENEFIT will take place, *wet or dry*. 8473

ALL dem who like gruby on dar istove s'me to Bones' Benefit on Thursday Evening, September 1. Nuff ced. 8470

A NEW Piece, never yet acted in this colony, for Bones' Benefit, on Thursday Evening, September 1. 8474

THE LAST NIGHT of Rainer's Serenaders in this city is set apart for the Benefit of Brudder Bones, at the Royal Victoria Theatre. 8475

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AMPHITHEATRE, YORK-STREET, Wednesday Evening, August 31.—The amusements will commence with a Grand Entrée by the company. To be followed with various new and daring rides by both ladies and gentlemen of the company. Jester to the performance, Mr. Raymond. To conclude with the THREE LOVERS DUPED. Tickets to be had and boxes taken at the Adelphi Hotel, of Mr. Malcolm. Dress circle, 4s.; side boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s.; half-price at nine o'clock to the circle and side boxes. N.B.—Doors open at seven o'clock, performance to begin at half-past seven o'clock precisely. Carriages will be in attendance at the hotel at half past ten o'clock. No smoking allowed in any part of the house. Cloak room provided for ladies. Riding school open daily.

8602 JOHN MALCOM, Proprietor.

ELECTRO BIOLOGY.—The phenomena connected with this extraordinary Science will be exhibited, at the School-room, Balmain, to-morrow (Thursday), at half-past 7 P.M. Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, are to be had at the Hotels and Post Office, Balmain. 8632

CASINO, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evening, at the large Saloon, next door to the Saracen's Head Hotel, Sussex-street, opposite the Patent Slip. Admission—Gentlemen, 1s. 6d.; ladies, gratis. An excellent band will be in attendance. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock: none but respectable ladies admitted. 8605

TO PIANOFORTE OWNERS AND BUYERS.—H. R. HURFORD, (from the New Road, London), Pianoforte Tuner, Hammer Coverer, Selector, Dealer, &c., begs to inform intending purchasers, that they will, in the selection of instruments, receive the full benefit of his practical knowledge of the productions of the several London makers, by which they will not only be protected from disappointment and loss, but at once be secured a satisfactory purchase. Terms—Tuning in Town, 6s.; re-covering hammers, 26s.; selecting, 2½ per cent. on value. 173, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Supreme Court.

N.B.—Country orders duly attended to. 8649

LARGEST Selection in the colony of Pianofortes, from the best makers in the world, with all the latest improvements, at the Warerooms of HENRY MARSH AND CO., 436, George-street. 8639

CIRCULAR.

W. B. HAIGH, Commission Agent, begs respectfully to acknowledge the very liberal support with which he has been hitherto favoured, and, respectfully soliciting a continuance of public patronage, takes this opportunity specially to intimate to those who reside in the more distant parts of the colony that the TOWN and COUNTRY REGISTRY for all descriptions of unemployed persons of good character now established at his Office, 481, George-street, enables him to select suitable FARM and DOMESTIC SERVANTS for them, thus saving employers the inconvenience and expense of a journey for that purpose. Should they, however, come to town with the view of making their own selection, to prevent disappointment it will be advisable to send one or two days' previous notice to W. B. Haigh, stating the description of servants required.

N.B.—Possessing the advantage of many years' colonial experience, W. B. H. confidently trusts, by prompt attention and strict fidelity, to give general satisfaction in the above business.

Registry office fees paid at the time of making the application, either in cash or postage stamps.

Office, 481, George-street, Sydney. 8203

GOLDSMITH'S HALL,
495, George-street.

A. LARKING (successor to T. Hale) has the honour to inform his friends and the public that he has just opened a case of beautiful gold and silver English Lever Watches, they are direct from the manufacturers in London, and of the same class as those usually imported by this Establishment; also, a case of very elegant Gold Mourning Rings and Brooches, Ladies' Gold Chatelaines, Gold Chains, Guards, Rings, Brooches, and Jewellery of every description. 495, George-street, next door to Skinner's Hotel. 8604

CHEAP PIANOFORTES. — One square, suitable for a school £5. One cabinet 6½ octaves £27 10s. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, York-street South. 8601

SUMMER CLOTHING. — Messrs. PRICE, FAVENC, AND GWYN beg to direct the attention of gentlemen to an entirely new material, which they have just received ex Walter Hood, invoiced as Melton Llama Cloths; they are in all shades of colors, and well adapted from their extreme lightness of texture, for morning or riding coats, which will be made to measure for £1 17s. 6d.; vests of same, 12s., and trousers, 21s.

A large assortment of boy's, youth's, and men's ready made fine clothing, white and yatching shirts, Brazil and Albert ties, neck and pocket handkerchiefs, hosiery, braces, gloves, &c. WANTED, an experienced hand for this department. 209, Pitt street. 8663

HOUSE FOR SALE IN STANLEY STREET.

FOR SALE, a substantially built Brick House, on good stone foundations, containing three good rooms, and verandah in front. There is most excellent water, also a large shed, 10 by 16 feet, on the premises. To small capitalists, this is a good opportunity for securing a comfortable residence near the centre of the city. Apply to THOMAS ABBOTT, Builder, &c., Stanley-street, Woolloomooloo. 85[illegible]

NO. 3, HUNTER-STREET.

J. AND E. LEATHEM, in thanking their friends and the public for the very liberal share of patronage they have received since commencing business, have pleasure in informing the ladies of Sydney that they have just opened, ex Alert and Superb, two cases of the following very choice

MILLINERY,

consisting of
LADIES' elegant head dresses
Ditto half caps
Ditto soft ditto, in every variety
Ditto drawn silk bonnets, ditto
Ditto ditto lutestring
Wedding bonnets, in great variety
With a large assortment of
BRAIDS and Ladies' Chip and TUSCAN BONNETS and HATS.
Case No. 3 consists of
Boy's Comte de Paris hats
Fancy California
Improved ditto
LADIES' fancy bonnets
Twist improved ditto
Super ditto ditto
Broad luton ditto
Twist improved ditto
Broad ditto ditto
Twist ditto
GIRLS' fancy straw ditto
Tulip ditto ditto
Patent ditto
Fancy ditto
Honeycomb ditto
LADIES' fancy straw
Honeycomb ditto
Cordonelia fancy ditto
TUSCAN ditto (latest fashions)
GIRLS' ditto ditto
LADIES' rice ditto
Coloured fancy ditto
Ditto ditto, in sets
GIRLS' ditto ditto
Ditto ditto fancy (open edge)
Ditto satin ditto
Case No. 4 consists of
A large and varied assortment of ladies' and children's
UNDER CLOTHING.
LADIES' double scollop Indus dresses
Ditto frilled ditto
Indian ditto ditto
Ditto feathers, French back
Ditto Walpole ditto
Ditto Sussex ditto
Ditto plain sleeve slips
Ditto shaped ditto
Ditto ditto favourites
Ditto ditto scollop ditto
Ditto Gordon chemise
Ditto royal ditto
Ditto Clarendon ditto
Ditto Stanley ditto
Ditto Hamilton ditto
Plain ditto
Tucked ditto drawers
Scollop ditto ditto
Best insertion ditto
BOYS' flounced ditto ditto
Plain ditto
GIRLS' flounced ditto
Scollop ditto
Frilled dresses and drawers
Ditto chemises
LADIES' slips
Tucked petticoats
Trimmed ditto
Welsh flannel ditto
Printed wrappers
Chintz ditto
Trimmed ditto
Clarendon ditto

There has also been opened since the reception of the above,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

of the most elegant description, and in endless variety; also

BABY LINEN,

comprising every variety of pattern; also some beautiful specimens of

CROCHET WORK,

of foreign manufacture, comprising,
Chemisettes
Sleeves
Cuffs
Lace
Collars
in wool, cambric, muslin, &c.
August 30. 8645

SALES BY AUCTION.

CONTINUATION OF YESTERDAY'S SALE,
AT THE MART LABOUR BAZAAR, PITT STREET.
This morning, at 11 o'clock, by

THE MESSRS. MOORE, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, Guns, Pistols, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, Boots and Shoes, Engravings, Books, &c.

With numerous other sundries.
Terms—Cash. 8586

COCKBURN'S AUCTION MART.
Corner of Pitt and Park-streets.
Household Furniture, Jewellery, Watches, Pistols, Revolvers, Oatmeal, Saddles, Harness, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell THIS DAY, at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, consisting of bedsteads, tables, chairs, washing-tubs, bedding, blankets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Also
Watches, pistols, revolvers, oatmeal, saddles, harness, clocks, &c.
Terms, cash. 8601

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES will sell by public auction, at his Mart, late Mr. G. Pickering's, King-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,

A large variety of Household Furniture and sundries.
Terms cash. No reserve. 8636

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock, at Mrs. Lucas', Golding's-buildings, Bathurst-street West, without reserve,

A quantity of furniture and effects, comprising chests drawers, sofas, chairs, tables, crockery ware, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash. 8617

120 Shares in the Australian Joint Stock Banking Company.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by public auction, at Russell's Long Room, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY next, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,

120 shares in the Australian Joint Stock Banking Company. 8530

TO PARTIES FURNISHING, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. W. SHOPLAND will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, Park-street,

A large assortment of household furniture, &c., moved to the Auctioneer's premises for convenience of sale. The whole to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash. 8624

SALE OF EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. WILLIAM WAINWRIGHT has been instructed to sell by auction, at Mr. A. Finn's, William-street Hotel, corner of Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at 12 o'clock precisely,

A quantity of household furniture, belonging to a lady going to England, consisting of a horsehair sofa, with carved back; one large loo table, with carved pedestal; twelve horse-hair seated chairs, a grand pianoforte, dining-room chairs and couch; also a lot of oil paintings, and a quantity of kitchen utensils. 8664

MR. J. M. HUGHES'S AUCTION MART,
King-street.
(Late Mr. Pickering's).

SALES by public auction and private treaty daily. New and second-hand furniture bought and sold. Cash advanced on goods for immediate sale. 8634

HAVANNAH CIGARS, PIPES, CHEESE, Ale, New Zealand Hay, Ink, Blacking, Maize, Pipes, Anchovies.
To Grocers, Shippers, Dealers, and Storekeepers.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, August 31, at eleven o'clock precisely,
3 cases best Havannah cigars
20 ditto cutty pipes
10 ditto anchovies
15 ditto oil paints
6 ditto cheese
8 hogsheads ale
6 cases ink
20 cases Warren, Russell, and Warren's blacking
4 tons Coleman's and Lescher's starch
Also
130 trusses New Zealand hay
94 bags maize.
Terms at sale. 8655

CARGO OF THE WATERLILY FROM AUCKLAND.
Boards
Scantling
Joists, and
Potatoes.
To Builders, Shippers, Potato Dealers, and others.

J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bon Accord Wharf, on FRIDAY next, September 2, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The cargo of the Waterlily, comprising
1937 boards
445 scantling
74 joists
227 pieces, 13 feet, 9 x 3.
Also,
40 tons New Zealand potatoes
Terms at sale. 8651

WEDNESDAY, August 31.
TO FURNITURE BROKERS, PARTIES FURNISHING, AND OTHERS.
Invoice of
Elegant Drawing-room Suites
Horsehair Sofas
Mahogany Cane-seated Chairs.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Riwack, Brothers, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street, opposite Hunter-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st August, at 11 o'clock, without reserve,
Elegant massive Rosewood Drawing-room Suite, consisting of
Elegantly carved conserve sofa, spring-seated horsehair filled, covered in yellow silk damask, with chintz covering
Two arm-chairs to match.
12 chairs to match
2 hassocks ditto
Two suites, each consisting of
Mahogany horsehair sofa
2 arm-chairs to match
12 chairs to ditto
2 hassocks to ditto.
Two suites, consisting of each
Rosewood sofa, horsehair filled, spring-seated, covered in woollen damask
2 arm-chairs to match
12 chairs to ditto
2 hassocks to ditto
24 mahogany cane-seated chairs
10 large sized horsehair sofas, horsehair filled, spring-seated.
Terms at sale.
The above will be on view the day prior to the sale. 8923

FRIDAY, September 2.
PISTOLS.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,
1 Case containing
150 Pairs single and double barrelled pistols.
Terms, cash. 840

SATURDAY, September 3.
TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.
Damaged.
Nails
Galvanized Corrugated Iron
Cotton Wick
On account of whom it may concern.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on SATURDAY, September 3, at 11 o'clock, ex Advice, damaged by sea water,
46 sheets galvanized corrugated iron
127 ditto ditto iron
D&Co in diamond
40 kegs nails, much damaged
D&Co in diamond over J S
2 kegs ditto, slightly ditto

GTD		
161, 148, 168, 152, 186	5 bales cotton wick, much damaged	
170	4 trusses ditto,	slightly
162	2 ditto ditto	ditto
138	3 ditto ditto	ditto
177	3 ditto ditto	ditto
184	4 ditto ditto	ditto
148	4 ditto ditto	ditto
180	2 ditto ditto	ditto
190	5 ditto ditto	ditto
173	4 ditto ditto	ditto
174	5 ditto ditto	ditto

Also
2 cases paper hangings, damaged
Terms, cash. 8508

MONDAY, 5th September.
Guns, Pistols, Revolvers,
Billiard Cloths, Sets Billiard Balls.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
3 Cases containing
240 pairs of pistols, assorted qualities, London made
20 revolvers
Terms at Sale. 8570

TUESDAY, September 6.
To Grocers, Stationers, and others.
Crown Paper
Ruled Ledgers and Cash Books

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 bales, containing
18 reams crown grey, 14 lbs.
16 ditto ditto, 13 lbs.
21 ditto ditto, 12 lbs.
24 ditto purple ditto, 20 lbs.
3 cases, containing
26 ledgers, ruled, foolscap, 6-quire, half bound
36 ditto ditto double cash, 5-quire, half ditto
12 ditto ditto ledgers, 3 quire, full bound
26 ditto ditto, 3-quire, half bound
19 ditto post ruled, 4-quire, indexed
36 ditto foolscap ruled, ditto ditto
36 double cash books, foolscap, 4-quire
34 ditto ditto, ditto, 3-quire
36 ditto ditto, ditto, 3-quire, long folio
36 ditto ditto, ditto, 2-quire, ditto
72 foolscap books, various
Terms at sale. 8560

ENGLISH-MADE GOLD WATCH.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock precisely,
One splendid English gold watch, the property of a gentleman leaving the colony.
Terms cash. 8561

Precisely at 2 o'clock THIS DAY, Wednesday.
To Proprietors of Fancy Repositories, General Dealers, and others.
Bagatelle and Backgammon Boards
Writing Desks
Dressing Cases, &c., &c.
Just landed, ex Walter Hood. Positively for Unreserved Sale.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, No. 543, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.
D&W in diamond, 8 under
1 to 4—Four cases containing
Chess boards, backgammon boards
Bagatelle boards, reticule cases
Cutting boards, crochet cases, pocket companions
Cigar cases, music wrappers, medicine cases
Dressing cases, work boxes
Jewel cases, letter and paper cases
Card boxes, envelope cases, thermometers
Tea caddies, scent cases, writing decks
Brass bound multum in parvos, &c., &c.
. The above is without exception one of the best assortments of the kind yet offered for sale by public auction.
Terms—cash. No reserve. 8559

60 CASES OF FANCY PIPES.
Just landed, ex Clara.
Tobacconists, General Dealers, and others.
Precisely at 2 o'clock.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, No. 453, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock precisely,
BM—60 cases of pipes, assorted, from 1 gross to 12½ gross, namely—N'w Toucher Pas, assorted, Guinard, Martin Bernard, Dessoe, Cremieux, Eugene Sue, Politique, Cavaignac, Robespierre, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve. 8558

On account of whom it may concern.
Grey Domestics — White Shirtings
Wax Cloths — Blankets
Ready-made Clothing, &c., &c.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 453, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 2nd September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Six bales grey domestics,
In all—600 pieces,
27, 32, 24, 36, and 72-inch,
5 cases white sheetings
50 pieces wax cloth
Four bales blankets, 8 4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4
Four cases ready-made clothing.
Terms cash.—Positively no reserve.
Being for the benefit of whom it may concern. 8560

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF MERCHANDISE,
Just landed, ex Clara, &c.
To Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Tobacconists, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions from Robert Porter, Esq., to sell, at his Stores, Circular Quay, on MONDAY next, the 5th September, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned really valuable shipment of goods, namely—
GROCERIES, &c.
8 caroteels currants
100 boxes muscatels, in layers
160 drums figs
15 bags Barcelona nuts
20 boxes Jordan almonds
5 bales soft shell ditto
100 barrels oatmeal
350 prime York hams
WINES AND SPIRITS, &c., &c.
50 1 dozen cases champagne } pints
50 2 dozen ditto }
240 cases bottled ale and porter } each 3 dozen, and the celebrated R. Porter & Co's. brand
100 casks ditto }
20 hogsheads Martell's brandy
CIGARS, &c.
9 cases, each 10,000 No. 2 Manila cigars
4 cases, each 10,000, No. 3 ditto
25 kegs negrohead tobacco

The above shipment of goods is just landed, in splendid condition, and as it is the intention of the importer to sell without a shadow of reserve, such a rare opportunity should not be lost sight of by the trading community.
Terms, liberal. 8557

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE;
THE VICTORIA HOTEL;
PREMISES KNOWN AS THE LONDON MART;
PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.
Day of Sale—FRIDAY, the 25th November.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the proprietors of this splendid property (which forms one compact block of building) to offer it for sale by public auction,

IN ONE LOT,

at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 precisely.

In calling the notice of capitalists and of the public generally, whether in New South Wales, Victoria, Van Diemen's Land, or South Australia, to the sale of this magnificent freehold, Mr. Mort is compelled to trust to the well known character of the property to tell its own story, as the limits of an advertisement preclude the possibility of going into minute particulars; it may be well, however, to state that the buildings are of the most substantial character, have slated roofs, and are in the best order, and that the present lease terminates at the end of June next, when the several premises can be let to yield

A PRINCELY INCOME.

Mr. Mort would earnestly impress upon the public the vast importance of this sale, looking to the impossibility of putting up a building of the elegant and complete character of the Victoria Theatre, except at an enormous cost; and considering further the fact, that it is the only place in the colonies where the great and glorious masters of the drama can be worthily represented, where musical entertainments can be properly given, or indeed where the citizens can properly assemble for any public purpose. Where would have been our civic feasts, our fancy balls, our grand concerts, but for the scope and accommodation afforded by this costly building? Where could our public speakers have charmed us with their oratory, our citizens have met in patriotic cause, had it not been for the commodious shelter of this splendid pile? In short, it is a building which cannot be dispensed with, and one which the proprietor can demand his own return for, be it ever so extravagant.

The Victoria Hotel is an adjunct of no mean importance, and would let for an enormous rental. The premises occupied as the London Mart, if conducted by a skilful restaurant, would also bring in a very large amount of profit. These, with the Victoria Theatre, would certainly yield some thousands a year.

What a splendid chance is this for the investment of capital! What more safe, more certain, or more profitable; and what a glorious opportunity for a few lovers of the Drama to realize a

SPEEDY FORTUNE,

by forming themselves into a private company! But it is idle to attempt to enumerate the advantages attached to this most valuable property: they can only be learnt or understood by personal investigation.

Terms, and all further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, who would simply add that, in the present great plenty of money, a large portion of the purchase can be readily procured at a very low rate of interest, upon the security of so central and valuable a property as this is. 6911

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ADVERTISEMENTS. — Advertisements left at this Office after eight o'clock in the evening cannot be guaranteed to appear in the following day's publication.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE,—EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, GEORGE-STREET.
CAPITAL, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:

J. H. Challis, Esq., Chairman	James Henderson, Esq.
J. Edward Ebsworth, Esq.	Edward Knox, Esq.
John Gilchrist, Esq.	Robert Towns, Esq.

Marine Surveyor—Captain W. S. DELOITTE.
Agents and Surveyors at Newcastle—Messrs. JOHN BINGLE AND SON.

The Directors meet every Wednesday, for the despatch of general business, at 11 o'clock; and on other days at a quarter before One o'clock, to receive applications for Insurances.
Risks taken on vessels forty-five tons register and upwards.

RATES OF PREMIUM BY FIRST CLASS VESSELS.
(Free from average unless general, or the ship be stranded.)

	Guineas, per cent.		Guineas per cent
Great Britain	2	Port Otago	2
China	2½	Port Cooper	3
Manila	2½	Wide Bay	2
India	2½	Clarence River	2
Java	2	Moreton Bay	1½
Mauritius	2	Twofold Bay	¾
Cape of Good		Panbula	1
Hope	2½	Port Phillip	1¼
Valparaiso	2	Ditto, per steamer	1
California	2	Adelaide	1½
Auckland	1½	Hobart Town	1
Port Nicholson	2½	Launceston	1¼
Nelson	2½	Circular Head	2

GOLD AND SPECIE.

Port Phillip	1	Great Britain	2
Ditto, per steamer	¾	Singapore	1½

Policies on goods, gold and specie, to Great Britain, are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.

TIME RISKS ON FIRST CLASS VESSELS.
3 Months .... 3 Guineas per cent.
6 Months .... 5 Guineas per cent.
Whaling Voyages ...... 10 Guineas per cent.
The usual brokerage of 5 per cent. allowed.
N.B.—Goods stowed on deck are not covered by the Company's policies.
By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 1st February, 1853. 3826

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,
MACQUARIE-PLACE.
Conducted according to the usage at Lloyd's.
Applications for Insurance will be received at this Office daily, between the hours of 10 and 4.
589 J. B. METCALFE.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT-STOCK BANK.
DRAFTS on London, Melbourne, Geelong, and Port Fairy bought and sold by this Bank, at the current rates.
Sola Drafts on London issued in amounts of £5 each, payable on demand.
Local Bills, under 100 days' currency, discounted at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; and above that currency, 5 per cent. per annum.
ALEX. HART, Manager.
397, Pitt-street North. 7926

AUSTRALIAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY'S OFFICE,
Sydney, 24th August, 1853.
IN pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held this day, a dividend of six shillings per share will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, on and after the 1st day of September next.
7763 R. MANSFIELD, Secretary.

THE Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Turon Golden Ridge Quartz Crushing Company will be holden at the Royal Hotel, George-street, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 31st August instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and electing two Directors in the room of George Wigram Allen Esq., retiring by rotation; and Joseph Thompson, Esq., absent from the colony, whose place has been temporarily filled by Alexander Macarthur, Esq.; and also for transacting such other business in conformity with the Deed of Settlement as may arise.
Candidates for the office of Directors are required to give notice on or before the 17th instant at this office, in writing; but the retiring gentlemen have signified their intention to be candidates.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
5893 Secretary, 456, George-street.

THE Proprietors of the Turon Golden Ridge Quartz Crushing Company are hereby informed that Sir Samuel Osborne Gibbes, Bart., and Messrs. John Williams, of Macquarie-place, Alexander Macarthur, of Pitt-street, and George Wigram Allen, of Elizabeth-street, have given the required notice of their intention to offer themselves, at the general meeting on the 31st August instant, to fill the two vacancies in the Board of Directors.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
6810 Secretary.

NOTICE.
LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
Established 1843.
THE undersigned is prepared to accept Risks (covered by Protecting Policies at Lloyd's, and other Insurance Companies in LONDON) by the Steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the Australian Royal Mail Company, or the General Screw Steam Company, either by the OVERLAND ROUTE, or via CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, to ENGLAND, FRANCE, and to any Port in INDIA or CHINA, and Intermediate.
The interest in the Protecting Policies is consignd to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Naavigtion Company for the purpose of their becoming the medium of payment in the event of loss
For Rates of Premium, and other information, apply to J. S. SPARKES, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, June 8. 87

ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.
MR. NIGHTINGALE has been appointed Collector for the current year.
JAMES COMRIE, Treasurer,
7733 Miller's Point.

AUSTRALASIAN FREEMASONS' HALL
THE Shareholders who have not applied for additional Shares, are requested to do so, on or before the 1st day of September next, after which time the list of unappropriated Shares will be closed; and those then unallotted will be disposed of as the Directors shall approve.
By order of the Chairman,
WILLIAM MAGUIRE, Secretary,
5609 316, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PEARLY TEETH.
ROWLAND'S ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, a WHITE POWDER, compounded of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It eradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness, and gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Scurvy is by its means eradicated from the gums, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. Its truly efficient and fragrant aromatic properties have obtained its selection by the Queen, the Court, and Royal Family of Great Britain, and the Sovereigns and Nobility throughout Europe. Price 2s. 9d. per box.—Sold by C. M. Penny, H. Mace, A. Foss, P. F. Morgan, and J. Row, Chemists; Robinson and Pearson, hairdressers; Messrs. Hamburgher and Sons, George-street; Richard Macdonald, 438, George-street; Mr. F. E. Sloper, Chemist and Druggist, William-street, Wooloomooloo; and wholesale by Daniel Cooper, jun., Sydney.

ROYAL HOTEL.
THE public are respectfully informed that a Concert will shortly take place at the above Hotel, when several Artistes from London will have the honour of appearing for the first time in this colony. Full particulars will be duly announced. August 31st. 8436

CONSTITUTION BILL—PARRAMATTA.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Town and District of Parramatta will be held at the Court House, on Thursday, 1st September, at 12 o'clock at noon, to take into consideration the Constitution Bill now before the Legislative Council.
8286

DRAPERS' RACE BALL.
GENTLEMEN desirous of promoting this Ball are requested to meet on Wednesday evening, the 31st instant, at Mr. Tait's Commercial Hotel, King street, at eight o'clock. 8220

HUSSEY, BOND, AND HALE, Agents, and Commission Merchants, 22, Macquarie-place. 4468

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.
THE Registrar and Secretary of the University being about to resign his appointment, persons desirous of becoming candidates for the same are requested to send in their applications, accompanied by testimonials of character and competency, to the Vice-Provost, from whom any information may be obtained by calling upon him any morning before 10 o'clock A.M., at his residence, Tarmons, Woolloomooloo.
7876 W. LOUIS HUTTON, Registrar.

WRIGHT AND HYATT'S ELLIPTIC ROTATORY ENGINE.
THE attention of Engineers, Railway Directors, Steamboat Proprietors, and others who are interested in the more extended adoption of steam power, is requested to the Elliptic Rotatory Engine and Steam Boiler, acknowledged by all who have seen them to be the greatest improvements of the age. The Engine cannot be better described than by the underneath descriptive extract, from the "Practical Mechanics' Journal," for December, 1852.
"The Elliptic Rotatory Engine is one of the most successful examples of the modern attempts to apply steam power directly to a revolving crank lever, so as to economise steam, lessen the weight, simplify the constructive details, and convey the power directly to its work. Such an engine is indeed practically equivalent to the causing the steam to lay hold of and actuate the crank or revolving shaft, just as the hand turns round a winch, without the intervention of joints, levers, and connecting rods.
Information will be given, and orders received for the above on application to
WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO.,
1611 Agents for the Patentees.

HANKS AND LLOYD.
Announcement of the Opening of the
AUSTRALIAN TEA MART,
being those extensive premises lately occupied by Mr. E. Vickery, George-street, opposite the Market Buildings.
HANKS AND LLOYD, referring their friends and the public to the preliminary notice a few weeks since, of their intention to commence business in this city as general provision dealers, have now the pleasure of announcing that the extensive alterations and improvements they found it necessary to make in their premises have been effected, and their doors are now open to receive any extent of patronage with which they may be so fortunate as to be favoured; to secure the continuance and extension of which it need hardly be said that the proprietors will spare neither time, trouble, nor expense.
One of the partners having been extensively engaged in this line of business for upwards of twenty years in London, anh the other partner for more than half that period in the sister colony of Van Diemen's Land—they believe they can with confidence state no house in the colony is better qualified to conduct a business of this nature with satisfaction to their customers and credit to themselves; and, with ample capital and other resources at controul, they have secured facilities for laying in their stocks which enables them to sell at prices returning only a moderate interest on their outlay, and which must encourage the continued support of those who may once favour them with orders.
The proprietors do not consider it necessary they should enter into any detail of what their stock consists. It will be sufficient to say that the contents of the shelves and stores of the
AUSTRALIAN TEA MART
will comprise every article necessary for the carrying on of an extensive wholesale and retail general provision business in a style that will secure for their establishment the distinction of being one of the first houses of the kind in the colony, and at which none but articles of undoubted quality would be sold.
Accounts opened with settlers, storekeepers, small shopkeepers, and others on the usual terms.
Quarterly pass books kept for the supplies of private families.
Strict attention given, and faithful execution of every order, whether small or large.
Civility, promptitude, and integrity will be undeviating rules in the conduction of the business,
HANKS AND LLOYD,
Proprietors.
Australian Tea Mart, George-street, Sydney.
6287

STRAW BONNET AND MILLINERY WAREHOUSE.
MRS. KEANE begs to acquaint her friends and the public generally, that she has received and opened for inspection a beautiful assortment of gentlemen's, boys', and infants' leghorn hats, ladies' riding hats, girls' ditto, in rice, straw, tuscan, and leghorn; fashionable Luton and rice straw bonnets.
To the Trade.—Fine Tuscan Plait, 14s. 6d. per piece of 66 yards.
410, George-street. 7858

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
KYEZOR, Watch, Clock, and Chronometer maker to her Majesty's Honorable Board of Ordnance, 304, Pitt-street, two doors from King-street, Sydney, directly opposite Moffitt's, Stationer, and 46, Edgeware-road, London, begs to inform the public that he has made a reduction of one-half in the price usually charged by others in the trade for the repairs of every description of English and foreign watches and clocks, musical boxes, &c.

	s.	d.
Watch cleaning	3	0
Main spring	3	0
Watch dials	3	6
Watch keys	0	3
Watch hands, per pair	2	0

And every other article in the trade as cheap in proportion.
Every watch and clock brought to repair will be taken to pieces in the presence of the person who brings it, and the faults pointed out, to prevent the overcharges which are usually made.
KYEZOR'S £4 4s. silver lever watches are warranted not to vary more than one minute a week; they are jewelled in 10 holes, with maintaining power to keep going while being wound up, and are finished in so neat and compact a shape that they can be worn either by ladies or gentlemen. 8494

SUPPORT AUSTRALIA!
BISCUIT. BISCUIT. BISCUIT.
IS the public aware that GEORGE WILKIE is selling the best Steam-made Wine Biscuit, in 12 lb. canisters, at 1s. per lb., canister included, when they are charged for English and American stale biscuits 1s. 3d. per lb.?
Also,

Abernethy biscuits	6½d. per lb.	Canisters not included.
Butter crackers	6½d. "	
Meat biscuits	6½d. "	
Water crackers	6d. "	

Dealers allowed a good per centage, and 2s. each allowed for all empty canisters returned, it whole.
Steam Biscuit Manufactory,
George-street, August 31. 8437

THE undersigned having sold the lease of the premises, 381, George-street, to the "English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank," has removed to Wynyard-square (the large house in the centre of the Old Barrack-square), where the business will be carried on as before. J. G. WALLER, Wine and Spirit Merchant. August 27. 8229

H. MYER, Cabinet Maker and Joiner, 65, Phillip-street, Sydney, begs to inform his friends and the public in general that he is prepared now to undertake all kinds of work in the above line, as well as French polishing, &c., &c., and promises the best workmanship and most reasonable prices.
8332

GILLOTT'S MAGNUM-BONUM PENS.
IMPORTED by the undersigned, GILLOTT'S best MAGNUM-BONUM PENS, 2s. per box. Second quality ditto, 1s. 6d. per box.
W. D. PIDDINGTON,
8458 485, George-street.

BANKER'S LEDGERS, &c.
JUST IMPORTED by the undersigned, Super Royal Banker's Ledgers, with printed headings, ruled, paged by machine, and bound rough calf, Russia bands, with red basil covers, the best finished Kent-made paper.
Also
Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Cash Books, of the best London manufacture, at moderate prices.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer,
8459 485, George-street.

CHARLES LEVER'S WORKS.
CHARLES O'MALLEY, 2 vols., 8vo, plates
The Knight of Gwynne, 2 vols., 8vo, plates
Tom Burke of Ours, 2 vols., 8vo, ditto
Roland Cashel, 2 vols, 8vo, ditto
The O'Donoghue, 8vo, ditto
Harry Lorrequer, 8vo, ditto
*** Any of the above publications forwarded by mail, post paid, to any part of the colony, provided the mail is *not* conveyed on horseback, upon receipt of ten shillings per volume, sent either in postage stamps or otherwise.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street.
8460

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT COMBINED.
THE undersigned has lately received an extensive consignment of Dickens' Household Words, 6 vols., cloth, £2 5s.
We have considered what an ambition it is to be admitted into many homes with affection and confidence; to be regarded as a friend by children and old people; to be thought of in affliction and in happiness; to people the sick room with airy shapes that "give delight and hurt not;" and to be associated with the harmless laughter and the gentle tears of many hearths. —*Preface.*
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street.
8461

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LATE Parts for sale, 3s. 6d. each; or 4s. to any part of the colony *free*, if remitted in postage stamps.
W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer, 485, George-street.
8462

POTATOES, ONIONS, &c.—Parties holding Potatoes, Onions, or Oranges, would hear of a purchaser, at a fair market price, by stating particulars, &c., by letter. Address, I. T., *Herald* Office. 8464

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—
Ex Harriet.
Pale and brown brandy in quarter casks
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases (Cosen's brand)
Horseshoes
Ex Meteor and Sophie.
Bottled ale and porter, in 4 dozen cases
Geneva, in half cases (anchor brand)
Ex Olbers.
Offley's ports, in quarter casks
Cosen's sherry, in quarter casks
King and Co. champagne in pints
Max. Sutaine and Co.'s ditto, in quarts
Medoc claret, in 1 dozen cases
Woodhouse's Marsala, in hogsheads and quarter casks
White wine finings
Druggist's corks
Perfumery and brown windsor soap
Hats and caps
Oilmen's stores, (Gunter and Co., London)
8480 HARVIE and CO., 453, George-street.

EX late arrivals, and on sale by the undersigned—
Ex ANNE.
300 dozen Allsopp's bottled ale
150 ditto Barclay's ditto porter
150 ditto ditto ditto ditto, in pints
20 cases Duff Gordon and Co.'s sherry, 1 dozen each
50 ditto Cognac brandy, 1 dozen each
50 (½) ditto Geneva, 1 dozen each
4 hogsheads Martell's brandy, dark
2 ditto and 2 barrels ditto ditto, pale
8 quarter-casks port wine
Also
60 iron bedsteads, and
150 pairs ladies and gentlemen's boots and shoes
Ex PRINS MAURITS.
200 dozen Allsopp's bottled ale
50 ditto Barclay's ditto porter
100 half-cases Geneva, 1 dozen each
24 cases Cognac brandy, ditto ditto (old)
Also
50 iron bedsteads
Ex DANKBAARHEID.
40 cases brandy, 1 dozen each
20 ditto Geneva, ditto ditto
25 ditto Islay whiskey
6 quarter-casks port wine
Also
80 dozen Godfrey's invigorating ale, in 4 dozen casks. N.B.—The character of this cheering beverage has only to be tested to be thoroughly appreciated
24 ditto Offley and Co.'s port wine, vintage 1843
ANDREW DUNN,
356, Terry's Buildings,
8176 Pitt-street North.

JUST arrived, per Hashemy, from New Zealand, a few tons of famous Port Cooper Cheese, selected from the best dairies on Banks' Peninsula. Also, about 150 Bushels of Superior Oats. For particulars, enquire at Mrs. EDMONDS, 58, York-street
8449

MR. JOHN WILLIAMS, of Bath, Somersetshire, but late of Hackney, or Mrs. Marian Williams, whose maiden name was Clark, relict of Mr. William Williams, also of Hackney, near London, will hear of their brother, Walter, by addressing to him at the Pelham Hotel, York-street, Sydney. 8443

NOTICE.—If Mr. Frederick Hunter does not call and release his box now in my possession, within fourteen days' from this date, it will be sold to defray expenses
HENRY DAVISON, Paddington.
August 26. 8440

IF this should meet the eye of Mr. EDWARD HUGHES, from London, he his requested to call at the office of HARVIE and CO., 453, George-street. 8482

LETTERS are lying at the office of the undersigned, for the following—
Mrs. Davis, passenger, per Herden.
William Henry Worledge.
HARVIE and CO.,
8485 453, George-street.

A RESPECTABLE Young Married Man is desirous to proceed directly up the country, to get an insight into pastoral pursuits: his wife is willing to act as housekeeper. Address O. P. Q., *Herald* Office. 8465

WANTED, a situation as Salesman in a Wholesale Establishment, or other employment, in which responsibility and a general knowledge of business are essential. Would have no objections to take charge of a Store. Has been upwards of fifteen years in the manufacturing of cotton and woollen goods in Scotland. Satisfactory references can be given. Letters addressed D. R. B., and left at A. Fairfax and Co.'s, 394, George-street, Sydney, will be attended to. 8149

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
In the Estate of John Hughes, late of Campbell's River, in the district of Bathurst, in the colony of New South Wales, farmer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, Catherine Hughes, of Campbell's River, aforesaid, widow of the above-named John Hughes, intends to apply to this Honorable Court, that letters of administration of all and singular, the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased be granted to her. Dated this 29th day of August, A.D. 1853.
SAMUEL BENNY SERGEANT,
Proctor for the said Catherine Hughes, Bathurst, by BRADLEY AND JAMES, George-street, Sydney. 8543

COTTAGE WANTED.—The advertiser is anxious to meet with a Cottage, containing three or four rooms, situate either at Balmain, North Shore, or Rushcutter's Bay; if a small garden attached preferred. The rent, if required, would be paid in advance—say three to twelve months; or should the owner require a temporary loan, the advertiser would advance on mortgage. Address, W. T. F., *Herald* Office. P.S.—To save trouble, applicants will be good enough to state rent, &c., and none but principals treated with. 8457

WANTED, to rent, a House unfurnished, with three or four Rooms, in Sydney. Possession not required until last week in September next. Address, stating particulars and rent, to H. S., *Herald* Office.
8455

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, a junior hand to make himself generally useful. Apply to W. K. FAYERS, New Buildings, George-street. 8479

TO FRENCH POLISHERS.—A good workman in the above line, if steady, will obtain employment, by applying to G. C. HAYES, Viles' Buildings, Kent-street. N.B.—The highest wages given. 8438

WANTED, a first-rate Cook immediately. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL SOLOMAN, Elizabeth-street, three doors from Park-street. 8442

GENERAL HOUSE SERVANT.—Wanted, a respectable young Woman, who can do plain cooking. To such, with good references, good wages will be given. For address, apply to Mr. ALEXANDER YUILL, Tobacconist, opposite Royal Hotel.
8166

WANTED, a situation as Gardener. JAMES SEYMOUR, lived 15 years as above with the late Countess of Bridgewater and Viscount Alford, at Ashridge Park, Herts, England. N.B.—Or, J. S. wishes to rent an orange orchard or vegetable garden. Direct J. S., Overseer, Government Stables, Sydney. 8447

TO Families proceeding to England.—Wanted, by a respectable Female, a situation to attend a family proceeding to England; is accustomed to children, and used to the sea; can be well recommended. Apply to F. S. A., *Herald* Office. 8477

£4 REWARD. Lost or stolen from the person, between the Star Inn and Windsor toll-gate, on Saturday last, one Silver Watch, No. 8216; and one brace of pocket pistols. The above reward will be paid on the recovery of the property by Mrs. PHŒBE TUNKS, Church-street, Parramatta. August 29. 8445

£3 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend John Brown, who absconded from his bail in May last, and for whom a warrant has been issued from the Police Office, Sydney; description, 5 feet 5 inches, light hair, full eyes and hazel, 25 years af age. Apply to JOSEPH RATCLIFFE, Shoemaker, Pitt-street, Sydney.
8446

STOLEN, or strayed from Albury, on or about March last, one dark bay pony, black points, branded H 5 on the near shoulder. Twenty Pounds reward if stolen, on conviction of the thief, and delivery of the horse to Dr. M'LAUGHLIN, Sydney. If strayed, a reward of Five Pounds will be paid on delivery of the same to the owner, JOSEPH WALLACE, Ovens Diggings. This horse is supposed to have been stolen by some person late of the Ovens Diggings. Albury, August 24th. 8441

OVENS DIGGINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Spring Creek, August 23.

THE fine weather still continues, but I regret to say the miners are unable to take advantage of it as no new ground of sufficient richness to pay has as yet been opened. The miners are in fact quite at a standstill; but, like Micawber, they are full of hope that something handsome will yet "turn up;" and they are therefore prepared to put up with the present temporary depression. Large numbers of people are still arriving from the various diggings on the Melbourne side, but I regret to say that the quantity of stores brought on the diggings lately has not been commensurate with the increase of population; and the probability is that a material rise will take place in all kinds of provisions. It is to be hoped, however, that there will be no necessity for this;—that the continuance of dry weather and the consequently improved state of the roads will enable storekeepers to get up their supplies more rapidly and with less expense. We have had fine weather now for more than a fortnight; and although we had two or three showers yesterday, with a slight fall of hail, the atmosphere has an appearance of settledness which forbids the supposition of further wet.

The only parties at present doing anything are the Sluice Companies, all of whom are netting large profits. The recent influx of population will probably afford them a supply of labour which will enable them to carry on their operations with increased vigour.

The Sydney escort has not yet arrived. Gold still remains at £3 16s.

The chief, in fact the only topic of interest during the past week has been the

PUBLIC MEETING,

to which I alluded in my last communication. It took place on Saturday last, on the slope of the hill adjacent to the Sydney Gold Escort Office. The gentlemen who took an active part in the matter spared no exertion to secure as large an attendance as possible. Notices stating the time and place of meeting, together with the objects to be achieved, were posted on trees several days previously, and on the day of meeting the same intelligence was proclaimed still more effectually by two men with a bell and horn. At the request of the committee the occasion was observed as a general holiday, there being no work of any kind done on the Creek during the whole of Saturday. At an early hour numerous parties of diggers began to arrive from Nine Mile Creek, Three Mile Creek, and the various other out-diggings, and at one o'clock a procession of two hundred diggers from Reed's Creek made their appearance on the ground in a very imposing style. The foremost persons in the procession carried flags or banners, on one of which, in large white letters, was the motto, "Taxation without representation is robbery." The procession was received by the persons assembled with three hearty cheers, which was of course enthusiastically acknowledged. The red flag with the motto was subsequently placed between two poles, and elevated above the spot whence the speakers addressed the meeting. I should suppose the number of persons in attendance could not have been less than 3000, all of whom appeared to take a deep and cordial interest in the objects of the meeting, namely, the reduction or abolition of the license fee. At 2 o'clock Captain Wells, an old and much respected digger of the Ovens, was voted into the chair by general acclamation. He briefly opened the business by reminding the meeting that the object to be attained was one of common interest, inasmuch as it touched the pockets of every digger in the colony, and concluded by expressing a hope that the proceedings would be conducted with order and regularity. He then called upon Mr. John Whitelaw to move the first resolution.

Mr. WHITELAW then came forward and addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said it was the privilege of all British subjects to assemble in public meeting for the purpose of petitioning, or remonstrating against grievances. They were now called upon to exercise this constitutional privilege, and he hoped their conduct and their remonstrances on this most important occasion would be such as to show the Government that they were fully sensible of their wrongs, and had both the intelligence and the public spirit to demand redress. (Cheers.) As a class, the diggers of the Ovens were in no wise inferior in point of education or respectability to any other portion of the community; and there was therefore no reason why they should remain quiet with a state of things which deprived them of their political rights and pressed so heavily on their pockets. (Cheers.) They were all aware that meetings had been held at M'Ivor, Bendigo, and Mount Alexander, for the purpose of procuring a reduction of the license fee, and that delegates had been sent to Melbourne who had duly represented the matter to the Lieutenant-Governor. Now, this was a most important movement, and although somewhat late, they had come forward to take their proper position in it. (Cheers.) He trusted, however, that although they were rather behind in expressing their sentiments on this subject, yet they would not be considered as lukewarm. He was sure they all felt a deep interest in this question; and entertained as great a dislike to the present licensing system as the people of Bendigo. (Loud cheers). If ever a necessity had arisen for reducing the license fee, that necessity had occurred now. At no time since the Ovens diggings commenced had mining affairs been less prosperous, and he believed it was a fact admitted on all hands that the yield of the gold fields generally had very seriously diminished. (Loud cheers). He happened at present to be working a cradle in the gully below, and had consequently frequent opportunities of conversing with diggers from all parts of the district. He made it a point whenever he saw an old acquaintance pass to stop him, and ask him how he was getting on. The invariable answer which he received was "just sunk a shiser." (Laughter.) He knew of one party who had lately sunk eleven shisers, many of which were forty feet deep. (Cheers.) In fact there was nothing else going on but sinking shisers; the new spots lately opened—the holes were nearly all shisers, and those that were not barely afforded rations. (Cheers.) He had no hesitation in saying that fifty out of every hundred did not make more than rations, and that ten out of every one hundred found it difficult to make wages. If it were necessary he would take his oath as to the truth of this statement. (Cheers.) He would like if all those who agreed with him on this point were to signify the same by a show of hands. (Here the assent of the meeting was expressed by an unanimous show of hands.) He was glad to have this testimony in support of his observations; the evidence of so many witnesses was irresistible, and showed that out of the 4000 persons supposed to be at work on these diggings, only 2000 were earning rations (cheers); and yet these 2000 persons had to pay £3000 per month for licenses. If they were to tell the Governor this, that there were so many hardly making rations, he would probably not believe them, notwithstanding the testimony of the 3000 persons whom he was now addressing. His Excellency would probably treat them as he had treated the delegates from Bendigo; he would tell them they were 3000 liars. (Cheers.) They might work until their sturdy arms ached, until they were debilitated and broken down with toil; and after long years of absence and privation they might go home and show their wives and children how little gold they had got, but they would receive no sympathy from His Excellency. All their petitions, remonstrances, and resolutions passed by him as the idle wind which he regards not. (Loud cheers.) What cared he, so long as they paid the miserable tax of 30s. per month. In the country where he came from there was such a thing as a license to beg, but it did not cost 30s per month. (Laughter.) It was merely a certificate or written permission from the clergyman of the parish in which the license was sought. But then they were reminded that this was a gold field, that they were permitted for 30s. per month to dig and search for gold. True, but as regards the labour, and very frequently the income, there was very little difference between digging in a potato field and digging in a gold field, except that the work in the latter case is much harder. (Laughter and cheers.) And why should the diggers be taxed so enormously? Why should they be subjected to a local tax at all? They contribute more than any other class to the general revenue and receive less for it The next point to which he would call their attention was the costliness of the machinery employed for the collection and enforcement of the license tax. Let them look at the camp on the other side of the creek, with all its array of commissioners, assistant commissioners, clerks, and servants, and they will there find abundant evidence of the extravagance and uselessness of the present system. (Cheers.) He had been credibly informed that the weather-board buildings alone, which had lately been erected for the accommodation of the camp, had cost about £40,000. Now the whole of this sum had come out of the diggers pockets, and had been expended for purposes which could have no earthly use except to gratify the caprice of the commissioners. Had this money been employed in keeping the roads and bridges in repair, the diggers would have received some benefit from it, and the Government would have had something like an excuse for the exaction of so large an amount of taxation. But to expend this enormous sum for the erection of a few wooden buildings, and for the gratification of a commissionery fancy, was only adding insult to injury. (Loud cheers). Of what use are they now they are erected? What can the diggers do with them? (a voice, "burn them.") No, they must not do that, but they can do what will answer the same purpose. They can leave them. Yes they can leave them "like the last rose of summer all blooming alone, their lovely companions, the diggers' tents, being gone." (Laughter and cheers). And after all why was it that the diggers' tents being gone. (Laughter and cheers.) And after all why was it that the diggers were oppressed and burdened with taxation? Was it not that they should abandon the pursuit of gold altogether, that they should become nothing but a race of shepherds? Did not the Government do all in their power to make serfs of them? Were they not denied their common political rights, and were they not taxed more largely than any other class of the community? (Cheers.) To what was all this oppression, all this injustice tending? Was it not going like a dagger to the very heart of the community, and letting flow every drop of loyal blood that warmed it. (Loud cheers.) No one respected more than he the glorious flag that had braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze; but, if all their efforts to obtain redress should fail, if the government should still persist in perpetuating their grievances, he for one would be prepared to say, "pull down that flag so long divine, a land of slaves shall ne'er be mine." (Cheers.) The resolution which he had to move was as follows:—

> That this meeting is of opinion that the license fee of thirty shillings per month ought to be abolished, inasmuch as it is unjust in principle, oppressive in its operation, and costly in its collection and enforcement.

Mr. HAMILTON seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. ANGUS MACKAY moved the second resolution as follows:—

> That as the Gold Mining interest has become one of the most important, if not the most important, interest in Australia, this meeting is of opinion that the Gold diggers should have that full and fair share of representation in the Elective Assembly of the colony to which they are justly entitled, and of which they are at present deprived.

The inscription on the banner which waved over his head set forth the spirit of the resolution he had just read to them. It was the motto under which the Americans fought for and achieved independence—"Taxation without representation is robbery." (Cheers. A voice—We'll have independence too.) That *taxation and representation should go hand in hand* was one of the principles of the English constitution, as interpreted by the most distinguished lawyers. But how shamefully had Great Britain departed from that principle in the government of her colonies. (Cheers.) Those whom he saw around him required no reasons from him to assure them of the truth of the resolution he had read. Each man felt that he was unjustly excluded from his political rights, that his dearest interests were at the mercy of those who had no sympathy with him, and that for any public wrong he was powerless to obtain redress. They knew best where the shoe pinched, and to them reasons were superfluous. But it was well to show others that they had reasons for their demands. He was not going to tire them with any trite remarks about their birthright as Britons; he would say that as freemen they were entitled to the inalienable rights of political freedom whether they lived in towns or digged for gold at the gold fields. (Cheers.) And why were these rights denied them? Under the law as it at present stood the large number of persons there assembled were debarred from the franchise. The law did not recognise gold diggers. And what solid reason could there be urged for this exclusion. In point of intelligence the diggers were equal to any class in the state. In importance they were inferior to none. Had not the diggers done more in two years and a-half to spread civilization throughout this land and to hasten the day when Australia would be an empire among the nations, than the British Government and all the other interests of the colony for upwards of half a century? (Great cheering.) Let them contrast the present aspect of things with that period before the discovery of Ophir, when thousands were leaving for California, and the Australian colonies seemed fast retrogressing. Why it was as if the wand of a magician had been waved over the land. A fresh life had been infused into the dry bones, and they had become endued with animation and beauty. (Cheers.) But they had not mere empty assertion to support their cause. They had facts and figures to confirm them. The gold had been discovered by Hargraves in the early part of 1851, but it was not until May that the rush to Ophir took place, and the steep banks of the Summer Hill were covered with the diggers' tents. Now, let them contrast the commerce of the two colonies in 1850 with that in 1852, when the gold fields had been worked some eighteen months. In 1850 the imports of Victoria amounted to £745,000, and the exports to £1,042,000; in 1852 the former had increased to £4,043,896, nearly six-fold, and the latter to £7,451,549, more than seven-fold. The imports of New South Wales in 1850 amounted to £1,333,400, and the exports to to £1,357,800; in 1852 they had increased—the former to £1,900,400, or forty-three per cent; and the latter to £4,604,000 or twenty-four per cent. Such facts as these, showing such astounding results, required no comment. (Cheers.) But it was said that the diggers were a set of vagabond fellows, outcasts, and the off-scourings of other countries. He had heard in the Legislative Council in Sydney an honorable and learned member who ought to have known better, term the diggers a "horde of licensed ruffians plundering the public treasure." And it was said "what, give the franchise to these vagabonds, and ruffians! the idea is preposterous." As a digger himself, and as one who knew somewhat of the gold fields in Australia, from fifteen months experience as a digger, he repelled these charges with scorn and indignation (cheers). He asserted that the diggers were as quiet, as orderly, and as intelligent a body of men as any in her Majesty's dominions; and they were so under circumstances of the most exciting nature, in adversity and prosperity, and he would remind them that prosperity was the severest test of the man. (Great cheering, and cries of "we thank you.") Look round at those astounding results of human industry, which every where appeared. These were the work of the vagabond diggers, of the idle and lawless ruffians who plundered the public treasure. (Cheers). He contended that the industrious man in any honest calling could never deserve the vile names of vagabond and ruffian. The gold diggers had done far more for society, far more for the advancement of their country, than those who so grossly and so stupidly reviled them. (Cheers). But if they *were* vagabonds and ruffians, what better plan to keep them so, than deny them their rights as men, to debar them from the exercise of the franchise, and to place them beyond the pale of society. What, more debasing than slavery—than political serfdom? But was society any the safer with these hundred thousand diggers, these men debarred of their political rights, thundering at its gates? (Cheers) Had they read history to so little advantage as not to know what was the fate of oligarchies, where the people were trodden beneath the iron heel of despotism and irresponsible power. What was the fate of the ancient republics? Disunion prevailed; frequent insurrections of the people occurred; until the crisis came, and in the terrible struggle for liberty the vessel of the state was wrecked, and oppressors and oppressed swept away. (A voice, "that's not the case now.") That was the case even now. It was only about four years since France was convulsed in a similar manner, and liberty wholly lost. (Cheers.) If they were represented they would not then labour under those grievances of which they complained. The license fee would have been abolished or reduced, and the shamefully prodigal expenditure in the erection of Commissioners' camps would have been in all probability prevented, which would stand in future years as mementos of the folly and the extravagance of the Victoria Government There were many who, interested in this matter, yet stood aloof from them in their efforts. There were the recreants everywhere found too ready to shirk their duties. They wished the work done for them without their bearing the toil—they would not take part in the battle, but they would share the fruits of victory. (Cheers.) Some there were too who could not see that there was anything to complain of: the diggers were very well off, they should mind their business and leave these matters alone. These were the men who, when scourged with whips, fell on their knees and humbly thanked their oppressors that it was not with scorpions. (Cheers and laughter.) Others, too, sympathized with their complaints, but could see no good in petitioning, the Government would not mind them; like the man in the old fable, they prayed to Jupiter for help, but did not put their shoulder to the wheel. (Cheers.) They must put their shoulder to the wheel if they would succeed they must ask repeatedly, they must importune; and like the unjust judge in scripture, their rulers might grant to their importunity what they denied to the justice of their cause. They had friends in Melbourne who were battling in their cause. The Colonial Reform Association which had procured the unlocking of the lands, so that every man might now have the chance of purchasing any portion of public land he pleased, subject to public competition, had now taken up the question of representation for the gold diggers, and a deputation had been appointed to wait on his Excellency in reference to this subject, among the members of which was Dr. Owen. (Cheers.) Now, as regarded representation, he would just notice a fact or two referring to the electoral district in which Spring Creek was situated, the pastoral district of the Murray, which would show what a complete farce the present system of representation was. At the nomination of Dr. Murphy, one of the representatives of this district, there was only one elector present, and at the nomination of Mr. Hervey, the other representative, only two. (Laughter.) He would not detain them by any further remarks on a subject which gave such scope for it. If they persevered in their present efforts they must assuredly triumph. Relying on their strength and in the justice of their cause, they had the full assurance of success, for no opposition could withstand the determined and united efforts of so large a body of men to gain their rights. (Cheers). In the words of the poet,—

> Who are they that now bid us be slaves?
> They are foes to the good and the free.
> Go, bid them first fetter the might of the waves;
> The sea may be conquered, but we
> Have spirits untameable still,
> And the strength to be free—and the will,

(Great cheering).

Mr. SANDSOOM seconded the motion, likening the return of Dr. Murphy to old Sarum and the rotten borough system generally.

The resolution was then put and passed.

Mr. DEBEFAS congratulated the meeting on the very large attendance. It showed that they were fully alive to their own interests, and he had no doubt that their petition would have due weight with the authorities. He then proceeded to comment on the wasteful expenditure of the public money for the camp buildings. He should think that at least £28,000 of this money could have been saved for the purposes of roads and bridges, without occasioning the slightest inconvenience to the public service. He reminded the meeting that the judges had some time ago expressed their willingness to hold Circuit Courts at these diggings, but that they were prevented in consequence of being told by the Commissioners that there was no Court-house. Now he thought it strange that out of all the buildings that had lately been erected, not one had been set apart as a public Court-house. There was one building, however, which would answer the purpose very well, and he thought the Government could not do better than open it as a Court-house at once. (Cheers.) He had nothing to say against the Commissioners personally. It was the system to which he objected: he considered it as far too cumbrous and expensive, and he hoped that it would be abolished, even if some other tax than the license fee should be imposed. He concluded by moving the resolution, which was as follows:—

> That this meeting, while fully admitting the necessity of maintaining an efficient Police force, and of contributing towards the formation of roads and bridges, desires to record its opinion that the strictest economy should at all times be exercised in the disposal of the public revenue: that there has been much lavish and useless expenditure in salaries, buildings, and store departments of the Government establishments on the Ovens' Gold Field; that the duties of the Gold Commissioners having become merely nominal, it is desirable that the revenue of the colony should be no longer taxed for their support, and that the management of the Gold Fields may with advantage be intrusted to the Police department.

Mr. YOUNG seconded the resolution, and condemned in strong terms the conduct of the Governor in reference to the Bendigo delegates. He alluded also to the assertion of his Excellency that men could not be obtained to work on the roads and bridges, but he (Mr. Young) did not think that such an obstacle need exist whilst so many men—some with gold lace on their caps—were allowed to roam about idle in the camps of the various gold fields. (Laughter.) He concluded by passing some high encomiums on Mr. Commissioner Murphy, who, he said, had gained the esteem of the whole of the diggers at Nine Mile Creek.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN here read the petition prepared by the committee, which was as follows:—

> To the Legislative Council of the Colony of Victoria.
> The humble Petition of the undersigned Licensed Miners of the Ovens' Gold Field in the Colony of Victoria, in public meeting assembled, this 20th day of August, 1853,
> SHEWETH,—
> That your petitioners having been informed that the subject of the management of the Gold Fields will be brought before your Honorable House early in the coming Session, desire respectfully to submit a statement of the chief grievances under which the Miners of Victoria at present labour.
> That the present License Fee of thirty shillings per month is very unpopular among all classes of residents at the Gold Fields, inasmuch as it is unjust in principle, oppressive in its operation, and requires a costly agency for its collection and enforcement; that an undue portion of the amount received for Licenses is applied to the maintenance of the Gold Commission and its retainers.
> That your petitioners have viewed with surprise and regret the lavish expenditure of the public funds on the buildings and Store departments of the Government Camp at Spring Creek, where, though the private accommodation of the Commissioners and their retinue has been most scrupulously attended to, the wants and requirements of the Miners as regards a Court-house, Gold Office, Licence Office, roads and bridges, have been neglected.
> That while your petitioners distinctly express their willingness to contribute towards the general revenue in common with their fellow-colonists, and bear any necessary additional expenditure for the purposes of Police and roads connected with the gold fields, they at the same time consider that the strictest economy should be exercised in the disposal of the revenue, and that all useless offices and departments should at once be abolished. That since the establishment of a district police department, the duties of gold commissioners have been so much curtailed that they might with great advantage to the public service be entrusted to the officers of police.
> That though your petitioners belong to a class contributing more largely than any other class in the colony to the public revenue, they still remain unrepresented in your Honorable House; that though since the last session so many additional members have been elected for the Council the Electoral List has not been extended, and the Miners of Victoria, estimated at 100,000 men, excluded from the rights of citizenship, are compelled to resort to a humble Petition as the only constitutional medium by which they can obtain any notice or consideration of their grievances.
> That your Petitioners have received with feelings of deep regret the report of the language lately made use of by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Delegates of the Bendigo Miners, especially the remarks of his Excellency regarding foreigners now resident on the Gold Fields.
> Your Petitioners therefore pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to rescind the law regarding the exaction of the present license tax, and that, if requisite, some other tax requiring less costly machinery to carry it into execution be levied.
> That the present Gold Commission be entirely abolished.
> That the full right of representation in the Council be immediately accorded to the miners of Victoria.
> And as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Mr. STRATFORD moved,

> That the Petition which has been now read be adopted by this Meeting and circulated for signature, and that the following committee be appointed to take charge of the Petition and to arrange for its immediate presentation to the Legislative Council, viz., Messrs. Black, Durepas, Reilly, Whitelow, Mackay, Murphy, Stratford, Wills, Hamilton, Young, Captain Wells, Captain James, and Captain Chalk.

He observed that one of the most important points in the petition was the claim proposed to a full share in the representation of the colony. Without this they were political slaves and the Government could tax them to any extent they thought proper. He expressed his surprise at the disparaging terms reported to have fallen from his Excellency in reference to foreigners: such language was not only unjust but in extremely bad taste, coming as it did from the representative of the Queen, whose Royal Consort was a foreigner. It did not require any language from him to show how much respected was Prince Albert, who was in fact as dear to every Englishman as Englishmen themselves. With respect to the petition, he entirely concurred in every point contained in it. He thought there could be but one opinion respecting the diminished yield of the gold fields generally, and he believed that the time had arrived when some alteration was imperatively called for in the present licensing system.

Mr. LYONS seconded the motion, which was put and passed.

Mr. BLACK moved,

> That a subscription be opened at the close of this meeting to defray the necessary expenses of getting up and presenting the petition which has been adopted, and that Captain Chalk be appointed treasurer for the same.

He congratulated them on the largeness of the attendance, and the propitiousness of the weather. He regarded these circumstances as an augury of something good to follow. He had also been delighted with the excellent speeches which he had heard. They were a farther proof of the intelligence and latent talent of the digging population. He then proceeded to reiterate some of the chief arguments urged by previous speakers. He did think that the present license fee should be abolished, but whether another tax should be substituted was a question which required mature deliberation. It was clear that they wanted good roads and bridges, and police protection, and it was equally clear that these things could not be obtained without money. He had yet to learn that the diggers, as a class, were mean. He had always believed, and would continue to believe, that they were always quite willing to pay for any real services that might be rendered to them. He concluded by alluding to a letter which he had received from Dr. Owen, giving an account of an interview which the latter gentleman and some others had had with the Governor on the subject of a petition to unlock the lands. The Doctor described their interview as being thoroughly successful, and he assured the speaker that a similar result would follow if they could only procure something like 5000 signatures to the petition.

Mr. REED seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Mr. WILLS moved,

> That this Meeting have learned with feelings of deep regret and indignation of the language used by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Delegates sent to him by the Miners of Bendigo and Mount Alexander, especially his remarks about Foreigners, and that this meeting is of opinion that in all movements of the present nature it is very desirable that the Miners of all the Gold Fields of the colony co-operate and pull together for the attainment of their common advantage.

Mr. THOMPSON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Captain JAMES moved the following resolution—

> That this meeting acknowledges on behalf of the miners of the Ovens the late important services rendered to their cause in Melbourne by Dr. Owens, and that the committee now appointed, be instructed to communicate this resolution to Dr. Owens and to request the continuance of his energetic services.

Mr. ANDERSON seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

A vote of thanks was then accorded by acclamation to Captain Wells, for his efficient and courteous conduct in the chair, after which the meeting quietly dispersed.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

Monday, June 6.

THE intelligence received to day from the Continent regarding the "Eastern" question is of a much more favourable and pacific nature, but there is no direct news from St. Petersburg, where of course we must now look for the most important portion of our news on this subject. As far as can be ascertained, it appears that the friendly mediation of Austria and England will be offered, and probably accepted, to bring this unfortunate affair to a peaceful issue.

At present it is the "stock" subject with all the London journals; and your London correspondent is constrained to devote more attention to it than he is personally desirous of doing. The *Morning Chronicle* of to-day has a leader giving so concise and clear an exposition of the progress of the late negociations and their result, that I cannot do better than give the following extract:—

"The crisis which has been so suddenly brought about at Constantinople by the abrupt manner in which Prince Menschikoff closed his negotiations with the Porte, though in itself sufficiently menacing, will not be correctly appreciated until further information shall have been received from St. Petersburg. It is true that the conduct of the Russian Ambassador may well justify the worst anticipations. From the first, his object was to intimidate Turkey. On his arrival at Constantinople, he assumed an attitude at once overbearing and insolent—ostentatiously putting himself forward as the head of the Greek party, and, while exercising the functions of an Envoy, claiming to be the champion and protector of a particular class of the subjects of the Porte. His subsequent acts were in perfect keeping with the unseemly demonstrations with which he entered on the duties of his mission. Under an appearance of moderation, the most exorbitant demands were pressed upon the Sultan, and a show of zeal for the interests of the Greek Church concealed a direct attack upon the political independence of Turkey. Moreover, the mode in which the negotiations were conducted was the very reverse of straightforward. The Court of St. Petersburg attempted at once to bully Turkey, and to cajole the Western Powers. The scheme, however, though skilfully conceived, turned out a complete failure. The Ministers of the Sultan *determined* to resist to the last the encroachments of Russia, and the representatives of the other great Powers were not deceived by the seeming moderation of the Czar's demand. Prince Menschikoff's mission proved abortive—diplomatic intercourse between Russia and the Porte was suspended—and the Envoy left Constantinople. It remains to be seen whether the Emperor will support his agent, and whether he will attempt to gain by force that which the latter failed to obtain by negotiation."

The *Economist*, our leading weekly journal and authority on matters of commerce, in an article, headed "Humours of War," gives an admirable notice of the position of Continental politics.

The Cabinet Council sat for 3½ hours on Saturday, and it is believed the differences between the Courts of St. Petersburg and Constantinople were the leading subjects of debate.

The diplomatic relations between Austria and Switzerland have been renewed.

The Wool Sales at the Hall of Commerce are progressing favourably. Prices are firm.

The trade of the country is in a very flourishing state, but it is a source of great discredit and regret that "strikes" on the part of the workpeople in the manufacturing districts are becoming frequent. They demand a rise in wages of from 10 to 25 per cent., and a reduction of the hours of labour from 13 to 10, namely, from 6 in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening, including two hours for refreshment at stated periods. In most cases these demands have been complied with. There is evidently a combined movement amongst the operative mechanics of every kind. The employers must, however, submit, as the supply of labour is not greater than the demand: indeed there is to some extent an insufficiency. This arises from the enormous number of persons who have emigrated to Australia, British America, and the United States. The exodus still continues very great from England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, although not to so great an extent as some time back, for the cause mentioned in a previous number.

June 7th.

The intelligence received to-day from the Continent on the all-absorbing question of Turkey, is briefly that letters from Constantinople of the 23rd ultimo give as a rumour that Ali Pasha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, is to go on a special mission to St. Petersburg. The Ottoman fleet, commanded by Achmet Pasha, was concentrated in the Bosphorus and the arrival of the Egyptian contingent of from 25,000 to 30,000 men was expected. Turkey thus appears to be preparing for the worst, but is anxious to re-obtain the friendly notice of her rapacious neighbour. France appears to be backing out in this question; she alone has for the last few days been much less hostile towards Russia, and she is evidently anxious to thrust the whole weight of the responsibility of rendering assistance to Turkey to check the advances of the domineering spirit of the Emperor Nicholas, entirely upon England. The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* writes on this subject to-day as follows:—

"The disposition of the French Government is becoming every day more and more pacific as respects Russia. The apparently warlike aspirations which showed themselves a few days ago are rapidly vanishing. Even the blustering of the *Constitutionnel* and the *Pays* has softened down into disguised compliments to the Czar. It is a rather significant fact that the more firm England shows herself in her disposition to maintain the independence of the Porte, the less disposed the French Government seems to be to enter on the subject. I have already told you that the Government party here speak of the Turkish question in its present shape as entirely an English one. They *now go farther*, and maintain that France has really nothing to do with it: and that if the French Government has stepped forward to remonstrate with the Czar, it is from pure philanthropy, and from a dislike to see a weak State oppressed by a strong one. Louis Napoleon himself has all along shown an indisposition to do anything in the affair that might be disagreeable to Russia. His Ministers, on the contrary, were disposed to interfere actively in favour of the Sultan; but in a country where ministers are only the first clerks of the sovereign, their opinions go but a short way, and accordingly the *entourage* of the Emperor is becoming as pacific as himself. Yesterday evening it was reported in one of the most influential political *salons* of Paris, that the vivacity of M. Drouyn de Lhuys' opposition to Russia had given so much offence to Louis Napoleon that he had some idea of removing that minister, and of entrusting the portfolio of foreign affairs to the Comte de Morny. It appears, however, that the Comte de Morny has expressed his determination not to take that or any other office for the present."

The *Times* continues to exhibit much uncertainty and perplexity on this question, one day it is all hot, the next all cold, one day all for peace and the next day all for war.

To-day it says—

"The alleged determination of the Emperor of Russia to insist on the immediate and unconditional acceptance by the Porte of the terms demanded by Prince Menchikoff has naturally produced a greater degree of anxiety on this question than we had yet experienced. But, when interests of such colossal magnitude and universal importance are at stake, it would be dangerous to attach excessive weight to any single determination, even though it be that of a Russian Autocrat: for every day which has passed since the 30th of May, the date of our last advices from St. Petersburgh, must have reminded the Emperor Nicholas more forcibly of the position in which he stands—an assailant of Turkey without a pretext of complaint, an enemy of the public law and peace of Europe without an abettor or an ally. The Court of St. Petersburgh had greatly misjudged the temper and spirit of the world if it supposed that such enterprises could be achieved with impunity."

A letter, dated Constantinople, the 23rd May, says:—

"An opportunity is given to Russia of escaping with honour from the difficult position in which it has been placed by the violence of Prince Menschikoff. The Porte has drawn up a note, in which it pledges itself to grant to the Greeks, and all other non-Mussulmans, such spiritual and temporal privileges as may be deemed necessary by the European Powers, under whose joint protection they shall be placed. In a word, the Sultan consents to the reasonable demands of Russia. To the unreasonable one, concerning the exclusive Protectorate over 12,000,000 of his Greek subjects, "the Sultan neither can nor will listen." The abovementioned note was submitted to the representatives of the four great Powers, and, "they having examined and approved of it," a Minister Extraordinary was despatched with it to St. Petersburgh.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.

The question of "peace or war" still keeps the public mind in an agitated state. Count Nesselrode has arrived in London from St. Petersburg with despatches for both France and England. This step, it is surmised, has been adopted by the Czar to afford assurance of his peaceful intentions towards Turkey. The next peaceful news to which attention is directed is the report that a special courier had been sent from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, granting the Sultan eight days more for the reconsideration of his reply to the ultimatum. This step denotes hesitation on the part of Nicholas to resort to force. Prussia and Austria have, it is said, offered to mediate between Russia and Turkey. So far the news is of a reassuring character. Of an opposite character must, however, be mentioned the movements now going on in our dockyards; no less than five or six large vessels are being got ready for immediate service, their destination is said to be the Mediterranean.

The stream of emigration, which flowed with such rapidity to Australia a few weeks back, has received a sudden check to an extent very disappointing to shipowners and brokers, who expected to reap a rich harvest of business from this source during the summer. In the port of London, at Liverpool, and other places, the vessels now loading will not take out an average of more than one-third of the number of passengers readily obtained a few weeks since. Freights have also fallen, and are not unlikely to go lower. Measurement goods, which were charged some time ago £5 per ton, may now be shipped at £3 15s. This reaction must entail serious losses on the shipping interest, a great number of engagements having been entered into in reliance upon a greatly increased summer emigration. There are also, upon the stocks of the shipbuilders in London and the outports, numerous vessels of large tonnage, being built expressly for the conveyance of emigrant passengers, but which from present appearances, are not likely soon to be wanted. Two causes are assigned for this unlooked for change; one which, undoubtedly is operating to a great extent, is the discouraging character of the private letters received by the last mails from Melbourne—the high prices of provisions, the want of house accommodation; and the inadequacy of the funds provided by emigrants who who did not forsee so untoward a state of things, has led in numerous cases to privations which have occasioned disheartening complaints. Another cause extensively operating against emigration is the undoubted prosperity of the country, and the full employment for labour at improved wages. There does not now exist the urgent necessity for abandoning the old country which was felt a year or two ago. This is so well known and understood, that the ladies' associations, formed to send out distressed needlewomen, do not now feel it necessary to grant any more free passages. Needlewomen and female labour can find full employment at the present time in the metropolis. Shirt-hands, mantle-hands, crochet-hands, &c., &c., are now constantly advertised for. Still, a large emigration will no doubt go on for a long time, of persons anxious to join the relatives and friends who have gone before them. Emigration will flow on in a steadier, more regular, and more manageable manner than formerly; and, perhaps, after all, this will be a healthier and more satisfactory state of things than the fever of excitement which has just passed away.

A meeting of the Family Colonization Society, originated by Mrs. Chisholm, has been held, under the presidency of the Right Honorable Sidney Herbert, M.P., and attended by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. R. Lowe, M.P., Mr. Stuart Donaldson, Mrs. Chisholm, Count Strzelecki, Mr. Chance, of Birmingham, and Mr. Sidney. A report from the committee announced that the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales had placed a sum of £10,000 at the disposal of the Society to promote emigration in the mode directed by its rules; the chief feature being to advance loans in aid of resources provided by the emigrants themselves. It appears that between May, 1850, when the Society was established, and July, 1852, an aggregate of 1221 adults, 505 children, and 68 infants were sent out in seven ships, at an expense of £3272 10s. 9d. Since July last year only 11 families have been forwarded at a cost of £168. Upwards of £9000 have been repaid by remittances, by means of which 289 persons have been sent out, or are about to sail. The Society has a balance in hand of £3000, and the meeting was held to determine how this sum, and the grant of £10,000 should be distributed. Mrs. Chisholm explained that the business of the Society had extended beyond the power of any committee actuated by merely benevolent motives to manage, and recommended the reconstruction of its working machinery with a paid secretary. It was determined that the colonial grants should be strictly applied to "assisted passengers," so as to enable a large number of persons to benefit by the grant.

The subject of postal communication with Australia is again, as it ought to be, under the notice of the Government. A deputation to the Earl of Aberdeen upon this subject has had an interview with Viscount Canning, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The deputation consisted of Lord Wharncliffe, Mr. Ker Seymour, M.P.; Mr. George Duncan, M.P.; Mr. John M'Gregor, M.P.; Mr. Oliveira, M.P.; Mr. Milligan, M.P.; Mr. Mark Boyd, Mr. Stuart Donaldson, Mr. Henriquez, Mr. George H. Donaldson, Mr. Caldecott, Mr. Pawson, Mr. C. D. Logan, and Mr. Leaf.

BATHURST CIRCUIT COURT.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

BEFORE his Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

PIESLEY v. JENNER.

This was an action of debt for £53 6s. 8d., for the agistment of horses.

Pleas—payment into Court of £36 5s.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Stephen; attorneys, Messrs. M'Intosh and Pinnock. Counsel for the defendant, Mr. Holroyd; attorneys, Messrs. Nichols and Williams.

The plaintiff's case being stated, he was called, and proved that in the month of January, 1852, defendant sent two mail horses to witness's stables; no arrangement was then made as to the terms for their keep; in February defendant came to plaintiff's, and said he had come to make an arrangement as to what he should pay for their keep; I told him I should charge him the same as other people did, but he objected, saying that was not the way to do business; I replied that I should charge him at the rate of £80 a year, to which he consented; a Mr. Murray was present on the occasion; the horses were with me about eight months; defendant was at this time on his road to Molong, making his arrangements for the stabling his mail horses; defendant was the mail contractor.

Cross examined: I believe hay was about £3 a ton in February, 1852, but it got a little dearer before the end of my contract with the defendant; at the time referred to, I kept an inn at Orange; Mrs. Lister's is the next stage on the Sydney side to my inn; the horses were not fed with corn, but on hay only; I could not say how much the horses consumed, as it was not measured out to them, but they had the run of the hay; I am certain there was no agreement for £25 the first half-year.

Re-examined: I consider £80 a year a fair remuneration for the food and care of the horses; I would not have done it for less.

Robert Murray, a tutor in the plaintiff's family, knew the defendant; recollected seeing him at plaintiff's one evening early in 1852; there was an agreement entered into between plaintiff and defendant, as to the sum to be paid for the keep of the latter's horses, when the sum fixed was at the rate of £80 a year; that was the only arrangement I ever heard between the plaintiff and the defendant.

Cross-examined: The defendant never said when they were bargaining that the usual charge on the road was £25 for six months, the mail seldom had many passengers; they did not take any meal at plaintiff's on the road downwards, but they breakfasted there on their way up; the mail used to run three times a week.

A letter from the defendant to the plaintiff was put in and read, from which it appeared that the defendant endeavoured to show that the terms of the arrangement were the same as defendant had with others, and that he paid at the next stage only £25 for the first six months, and 25s. a week for the second six months.

Mr. HOLROYD then addressed the jury for the defendant, contending that the terms mentioned in the letter were those actually entered into between the parties, and endeavoured to show that even if defendant paid nothing it would still be the plaintiff's benefit to keep them on account of the traffic brought to the house by the passengers travelling in the mail.

The *de bene esse* examination of the defendant was then read, it having been taken owing to his illness. This went to show the agreement was to be similar to the one between defendant and Mrs. Lister, which was £25 for six months, and that his terms with Cobcroft, the next stage upwards from plaintiff's, was £20 a quarter for four horses, three nights a week, it being somewhat about the same in substance as Mrs. Lister's.

John Lister was called to prove that he lives with his mother, who keeps an inn at Guyong; he used to be occasionally absent in February, 1852; the defendant's mail horses were kept at his mother's, for which she was paid £25 for the first six months of that year, as per agreement; the two following months she was paid 25s. a week; hay was then between £3 and £4 a ton, but never less than three; our ostler used to look after defendant's horses.

Cross-examined: I cannot say when the arrangement was made between defendant and my mother, but it was either the end of November or beginning of December, 1851.

Joseph Matthews: I was joint mail contractor with defendant in the conveyance of the mails last year. He ran it from Bathurst to Molong, and I from Molong to Wellington; in the latter end of 1851, I had a conversation with the plaintiff on behalf of defendant as to the keep of two horses; I asked plaintiff what he would charge, and he said the same as other people did; we did not settle any particular amount, as I concluded this was sufficient; I had just made an arrangement at Lister's for the keep of two horses, for £25 for the first six months of 1852.

Cross-examined: From September to December, 1852, I paid Mr. Piesley at the rate of £80 a-year; on making the arrangement with him, he told me he should charge me the same as the defendant paid him, which was at the rate of £80 a-year; and I accordingly consented.

Mr. STEPHEN replied, submitting to the Jury that whatever Mrs. Lister's arrangements were, they had nothing whatever to do with the plaintiff, and that even according to defendant's own letter, there would be a sum of £6 8s. 1d. due, after taking the money out of Court.

His HONOR summed up, explaining to the Jury that the defendant had paid £36 5s. with 1s. for nominal damages, into Court, admitting that amount only to be due, and after going carefully through the evidence, commenting on it as he proceeded, left it to their consideration.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Debt £17 1s. 8d.; damages 1s.

RICHARDS v. CLEMENTS.

This was an action of trover for the value of a horse. Plea not guilty, and not possessed.

Counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Holroyd; attorneys, Messrs. M'Intosh and Pinnock. For the defendant, Mr. Stephen; attorneys, Messrs. Serjeant and Wadeson.

The point of dispute on which this case turned was as to the effect of an arrangement made between plaintiff and defendant, respecting the horse. From the plaintiff's evidence it appeared that there was a sale to the defendant of the horse, conditional on his returning with it (the bargain being that defendant was to fetch it from a station at some twenty-eight miles distant, where it was running) in ten days, and then pay for it. Plaintiff stated that defendant did not return for the horse in the stipulated time, and that he afterwards allowed the defendant to take it to Sydney on condition of its being delivered up on defendant's return. Defendant's version of the story was, that the sale was an absolute and not a conditional one, and he called two witnesses to prove admissions on the part of the plaintiff that he had sold the horse to defendant. There was very contradictory evidence given as to the purport of a conversation between plaintiff and defendant prior to the latter taking the horse to Sydney,—whether it inferred that the parties recognised an absolute or only a conditional sale. The horse, it was proved, was taken possession of by defendant about two months after the arrangement, and was demanded by plaintiff formally shortly prior to the commencement of the action. The counsel for the respective parties having addressed the Jury, commenting on the opposing statements, his Honor left it to the Jury to determine whether on the evidence the sale was absolute or conditional. A verdict was returned for the plaintiff, damages £25.

BRADY v. BRUNT.

This action, which was in trover, for the value of 102 bushels of wheat, was not concluded until late in the evening. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

The Court adjourned at half-past 7 P.M. till 9 next morning.

SOUTH WAGGA WAGGA.

AUGUST 25.—The note of preparation for the busy and important period of shearing is now being sounded throughout our district, and the anxious sheep farmer is earnestly watchful to secure labourers for his harvest.

It is not possible, just yet, to say whether the supply of labour required to take off this season's clip will be sufficient, or otherwise, but I think that, generally, the settlers themselves do not anticipate any greater deficiency than existed last year. My own impression is, there will be a much better supply of labour this season than last, and I ground that opinion on reliable information derived from intelligent persons as to the state of the Victoria diggings, and the feelings of the diggers themselves.

It appears now to be an incontrovertible fact that the "Mount Alexander," "Bendigo," "Forest Creek," and other diggings thereabout (not excepting the notable "M'Ivor") are so well cleaned of their auriferous deposits, that gold in remunerative quantities cannot now be obtained from them by individuals, and an immense rush is taking place to the Ovens. This field is already so well worked, that the present holders of claims are barely earning *good wages*, and they regard with dismay this "Exodus" from the Melbourne fields, and, being for the most part "Sydney men," are beginning to contemplate a move *en masse* to the western fields of New South Wales, taking the shearing as they pass along. Already are the pioneers of this movement in this neighbourhood, and now that the creeks are falling rapidly, and travelling comparatively easy, I have no doubt whatever but that towards the middle of September we shall have an abundant supply of labour, or at any rate as much as we require, and that the wool of 1853 will be well got off. At any rate we earnestly hope so, and we are apt to think and believe that which we hope.

Lambing has commenced very generally, and never did the grazier delight in more genial skies than now beam their influences on this important season, and never did the "woolly mothers" and their "fleecy charges" luxuriate on more varied and verdant pasture than now clothes our hills and valleys in every direction. There can be no doubt but the increase of this year will be numerically great, and it is to be hoped that there will be found labour sufficient to save all that nature presents us with.

The cereal crops in the districts promise a large yield, but I regret to say that the quantity of land cropped bears no proportion to the mouths to be fed therefrom. This, I believe, is a general complaint this year, especially in the large wheat growing districts of Yass and Goulburn, whence we (to our shame be it spoken) draw our principal supply of bread.

There is nothing new in this place. We are here so thoroughly rustic, that neither the shock of political contests, nor the "*grand crashes*," and splendour of a "*Mayor's Ball*" and its "*Return*" disturb our mental equilibrium, nor excites more than a passing thought,—yet are happily so *purely* pastoral that crime of a serious character is unknown to us. Our vicinity to the colony of Victoria considered, it is rather strange that we have not, occasionally, a refreshing tale of horror to unfold by way of diversity to our monotonous condition. We live in hopes, however, as the Melbourne population are driven in upon us, of having a murder or two to dilate upon shortly.

The late fearful and murderous attack upon the M'Ivor Escort remains a "deep mystery" still, I believe, notwithstanding the reports of the apprehension and recognition of some of the perpetrators of that cold-blooded outrage. There is a report that the leader of the gang of ruffians was formerly a surgeon in one of Her Majesty's regiments of foot, and that his accomplices were all gentlemen! Here is Romance and Tragedy with a vengeance! Whether this report be true or not, it appears certain that the sufferers are able to describe accurately the persons of the miscreants, and yet the Government of Victoria have not issued any printed descriptions thereof for the guidance of the police along the borders of their colony. This, I think, should have been long since done.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—"Pity the sorrows" of an old acquaintance, who has seen better days, and who surely merits a nobler fate, than that of lingering torture, and then violent death. For many a year have I stood, an object of regard and admiration, as well to my neighbours as to the man of science and of travel; and though deprived of independence — though sorely battered, and most unmercifully handled by designing men, I have yet held on bravely through an *iron* age, and now forsooth in a golden one my very life is forfeited. Save *me* then not from my friends, but from my foes. They fondly imagine that, in tearing my sides away, my heart will remain sound and unshaken, and that cutting me down will be a benefit to all. But are they quite so sure of this? Rather let them clip me close about the ears—then top me with a coronet of light to guide the wandering mariner safely by, but spare my inner man. I'm stout and hearty, firm as a rock within, able to bear any burden laid upon me. Up! then, ye men of the Hunter! Men of [illegible], up! You who knew me in the pride of my beauty, in times gone by, stand forth, and lend a helping hand, to avert the threatening danger!—Shade of a *Clarke*, arise!

Ye, that are "up to trap,"
Uprouse ye! stay the clap,
That would rend me all asunder!
And blow me to the skies.

From the mouth of the Hunter, NOBBY.
August 25, 1853

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg leave to enquire, through your columns, whether, and what measures have been adopted in reference to our defences? This question has been frequently brought before the public, and has as frequently been put on the shelf. Nothing seemingly will move the authorities but bringing the stones and mortar about their ears. The talking part of the affair is now certainly brought to a close; and doing must become the immediate order of the moment—to lose a *day* is a perilous experiment. The eighteen thousand barrels of flour just imported had better be bought up, and proportionate rations be delivered to the householders - the houses in the city well secured and fortified, and the Hamlets blown up—a military encampment be formed on Emu Plains, and the Hawkesbury covered with gun-boats. There is no time to be lost. The public meeting at Bathurst threatens to make a descent on Sydney! Think, gentlemen, of such a weighty body, setting off with such incalculable impetus — descending some three thousand feet, and striking the centre of Sydney — by all the laws of squares of distances and increasing velocities, Sydney, its legislators, and its constitution, will be crushed from the face of the earth, and hereafter be fixed at the centre. Or if this fearful catastrophe should be averted we are not much better. Who would not rather be crushed in an instant than be phlebotomised to death drop by drop — to be brayed in a mortar with a pestle of iron — to be stitched up in a pair of saddle-bags, and sold by a Jew! Horror of horrors, gentlemen, "the Cammells ar' comin'." Give the alarm, and take care of yourselves, or, take my veracious word for it, you have printed your last sheet.

YOUR SENTINEL.

LAND SALES BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S Office, Sydney, 27th August, 1853.—His Excellency the Governor-General, conceiving it to be very desirable that the facilities afforded by the regulations of 8th March last for the purchase of Crown Lands, whether at auction or without competition, within the Settled Districts, should, as far as practicable, be extended to the Pastoral Districts of the colony, has, under the advice of the Executive Council, been pleased to adopt the following arrangement, as the most expedient mode for conducting the sales of land beyond the Settled Districts, viz.—

1. Sales of Crown lands by auction will continue to be effected by the Clerks of Petty Sessions, at the several towns in the Pastoral Districts at which sales have hitherto been held, or which may hereafter be appointed for the purpose, under the supervision of the Police Magistrate, if there be one, or of the Bench of Magistrates.

2. All payments in respect of any country lots of land which may be open to selection without competition, in a pastoral district, will be made to the Clerk of Petty Sessions; but only in the presence of the Court, as is now done in regard to immigration remittances.

4. To obviate as far as possible the difficulty which would ensue from the selection by two persons of the same lot of land on the same Court day, it will be competent to persons desirous of purchasing lands open to selection without competition—that is to say, country lots which have already been offered for sale or not bid for, or on which the deposit has been forfeited—to intimate their selection in writing to the Clerk of the Bench on any day; but the money will still be receivable only on a Court day, and during the sitting of the Court.

4. This regulation is to take effect on and after the 1st October next.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS IN 1848.

IT has been stated that in consequence of the denunciation of a woman on her deathbed, a public-house keeper, named Perrichard, of the Faubourg St. Antoine, was arrested some time ago on suspicion of having assassinated the Archbishop of Paris at a barricade in that Faubourg in the insurrection of June, 1848. Recently this person was brought to trial before a court martial. The court was crowded with persons of distinction, and the trial excited extraordinary interest. A shrine, containing some of the vertebræ of the archbishop, together with the ball extracted from them, was placed on a table. The ball appears to have been cast in a common sewing thimble, as it is of that shape, and is rough. This proves that the archbishop could not, as was at first thought not unlikely, have been killed by a spent ball from the troops. The accused is 38 years of age. He wears a long beard, and was dressed in black. The President of the Court commenced the proceedings by informing him that he was accused of having assassinated Mgr. Affre, Archbishop of Paris, and of having taken part in the insurrection of June. He then asked him if he had not been arrested in June, and if so, for what cause? "I never knew why I was arrested," said the man; "but after 60 days' confinement I was set at liberty by a judgment of the *military commission*." The public prosecutor stated that it was not in virtue of a judgment that he was released, but in consequence of some respectable persons having interfered on his behalf. "You distributed arms to the insurgents," said the President; "here is a musket which you gave to a man named Courtier. Where did you get it from?" "When I was a National Guard, I bought it after the revolution of February from a man who was about to leave for Africa. I gave 10 francs for it." The President remarked that, from marks on it, it appeared to have belonged to the 14th Regiment, which was in the insurrection in the Faubourg St Antoine; but the man persisted in saying that he had purchased it after February. "Public rumour," continued the President, "accused you of having participated in the assassination of Archbishop Affre. The movement this occasioned was so great that there was one day a sort of *émeute* before your house. What have you to say to these rumours, and especially to the accusation brought against you by the woman Chennevières?" "The rumours referred to," the accused answered, "were spread by my enemies. The woman Chennevières lodged in my house; she did not pay her rent, nor her husband either, and they both went away unknown to me. The woman was certainly ill; she was very violent and almost mad. I did not know what had become of them, but their dog was accustomed to come to my house because he always found food, and one day I followed him to their residence. I demanded what was due to me. No sooner had I spoken than Chennevières cried, 'What are you doing here, scoundrel?' and seizing a stool he attempted to strike me with it. I defended myself as well as I could, and then resolved to go away. As I was leaving the woman made an indecent gesture, and used an irritating expression. This exasperated me greatly. I seized both of them and threw them down. I then went away, and the woman cried after me, 'Scoundrel! wretch! It was you who killed the archbishop! you shall remember it!' It was after this that the rumour became spread among the women of my neighborhood, and my enemies took it up to injure me. A woman named Levé, who was in my debt for rent, and with whom I had had a dispute, was very active in spreading the report. Another woman named Vidal, with whom I had also had disputes, went to the woman Chennevières and made her repeat her accusation. At length I resolved to invoke the authority of the commissary of police to put an end to this defamation." "Were you not," asked the President "with the insurgents when M. Affre, the archbishop, presented himself at the barricades of the Faubourg Saint Antoine with words of peace?" "I was in the neighbourhood; I resided there."—"You were one of those who assisted in raising the archbishop when he fell mortally wounded?"—"No, sir; I was not present at that scene."—"You confessed that you were to several persons, and even to a magistrate."—"This is the way things occurred. I had an assistant who was taken by the insurgents. I remained in my house. Three hours after the father of my assistant came and asked for his son, and, not finding him, he became so violent that he demanded arms to march against those who had carried him off. I told him to remain quiet, and that I would go and seek him myself, as I knew the men who had taken him. I went from barricade to barricade in the Faubourg, but did not find him. At last I arrived at the great barricade. I was about to return home, when at five or six steps behind me I heard a cry, and at the same time a discharge of muskets. I turned round and perceived the archbishop, who had fallen to the ground at about the *second or third house* at the entrance to the Faubourg, on the right. Several persons hastened to assist the archbishop, but I hastened home as quickly as possible."—"It results from the investigation made that you told several persons that you not only aided in raising the archbishop, but in conveying him to the hospital of the Quinze-Vingts?"—"I deny that, as I have always denied it. I belong to an honest family. I was brought up with good principles, and I never bore arms against the troops. It was by chance alone that I was on the spot on which the archbishop was killed. It is my enemies who accused me of having committed the crime."—"Did you not, after the crime, solicit an asylum *from the women Chennevières* and her husband, saying before them that you had just killed the archbishop; that if they refused to receive you you would hide yourself beneath one of the arches of the bridge of Bercy, and that if you were sought after there you would drown yourself?" "The declarations made by that woman and her husband are entirely false, for after having visited all the barricades I returned to my house, where I slept, and I did not leave it on the following days." "According to the woman Chennevières, you said, in the residence of a married couple named Baillot, 'It was through a hole in a house near the barricade that *we fired on* the archbishop,' and that when you saw the prelate fall you quickly descended in order to join the persons who removed him from the barricade." "I never went to Baillot's residence." "Your assertion is contradicted by the documents collected in the examination. You said 'We were 18 insurgents in a chamber on the third story of a house which is at the corner of the rue de Charenton and the Faubourg St. Antoine, looking on the Place de la Bastile, and we fired through little holes in the wall. After making a discharge we went on to the Place to ascertain the result.'" "All that is as false as the rest. I never entered any house, and never made use of such language." "Those revelations were made by the woman Chennevières on her deathbed to an honourable priest." "That woman was my enemy, and what she said was an act of vengeance." "It is not possible that a person about to appear before God, and in full possession of her reason, could make such a declaration with the sole object of injuring you?" Oh, Sir! she was quite capable of doing that. She was very violent and very mischievous. One day when I went to her to demand payment of my rent she and her husband wanted to assassinate me with a hatchet." "Several witnesses state that when you read in the newspaper that the archbishop, after being wounded, had said, 'A good shepherd should give his life for his sheep,' you remarked that those were the words he had uttered as you were conveying him to the Hospice des Quinze-Vingts?" "I deny that. The statement has been made by a man named Collot, who is my enemy." "It is certain that you took part in the insurrection of June, 1848. You were concerned in the pillage of the barracks of the rue de Reuilly." "During the insurrection I went with my concierge and my little boy as far as the rue de Montreuil, to leave the latter with my parents. In returning I called on one of my friends named Lebon, who lives opposite the barracks, and after having remained some time I returned home. On my way I picked up a cartridge box and belt near the barracks." "You were seen by several witnesses casting balls in a thimble in your shop. You were told that those balls would be mortal, because they were not smooth?" "A great number of insurgents entered my house with baskets containing lead. They forced me to give them saucepans and fire to melt it. It was thus that I was forced to take part in making the balls—just as several other persons were compelled by the insurgents to make gunpowder." Witnesses were then called who were present when the archbishop was killed, but they merely gave detail which are familar to all. One of them, M. Albert, who went before the archbishop carrying a bough of a tree, to indicate his peaceable mission, said that he remembered the features of nearly all the persons who gathered round the prelate when he fell, and that he did not think the accused was one of them. M. Durand, chaplain to the hospital of La Salpetriere, stated that the woman Chennevières had sent for him, and had told him that she had a great weight on her conscience. He asked her what it was, and she answered. "I know the assassin of the Archbishop of Paris; he is a man named Perrichard, and he boasted of the act before me." She added that other persons knew the same thing, but that they had come to an understanding with Perichard not to reveal it. The woman was in full possession of her reason, and perfectly calm. Although she expressly authorised him to make what use he pleased of her confession he did not denounce the man to justice; it being his duty, as a priest, not to demand severity on an officer, but to grant pardon. The accused repeated that the woman's statement was false, and that she had made it from vengeance. M. Dussard, Commissary of Police, said that Perrichard, in the month of December last, complained to him of the reports that were spread of his being the assassin of the archbishop, and he recommended him, if his conscience was clear, to disregard them. Some days after two women, named Levé and Truchy, and a man, named Collot, went to him, and stated that what was said about Perrichard was true. He then sent for Perrichard, and he observed that in presence of these persons he did not deny the accusation so energetically as might have been expected. He made an investigation, and having learnt from Abbé Durand, the preceding witness, that the woman Chènnevières had accused Perrichard on her deathbed, he arrested him. Witness knew the man was of a violent character, but though he was arrested in June, he knew nothing calculated to incriminate his conduct in the insurrection. A woman named Levé deposed that the woman Chennèvieres had told her that Perrichard had confessed to her that it was he who had killed the archbishop, that he had demanded protection from her, and had stated that if she refused it he would hide himself under a bridge, and, if sought after, throw himself into the water. The woman had also told her that Perrichard had stated that he had killed the archbishop by firing at him through a hole in the walls of a house. The witness added that the prisoner brought gunpowder and other things from the sack of the barracks of the rue de Reuilly, and cast balls for the insurgents in his kitchen. A woman named Trucky and another named Vidal gave similar evidence. A man named Collot deposed that on one occasion, when some one was reading in the newspaper the account of the prelate's death, Perrichard had remarked that it was true, and that he had helped to convey him to the hospital. Several other witnesses proved that they had heard the rumours spread about the accused; but the only testimony of any interest was that of a woman named Miniard, which was to the effect that just after the archbishop was killed she had seen Perrichard in a state of great agitation, with his hair in disorder, and that he said, "I have just caught the archbishop in my arms, and he is dead. It served him right. What right had he to meddle in our affairs?" After this evidence the Court adjourned. A great number of witnesses were called for the defence. They gave the accused a good character, and some of them stated that they did not believe he had left his house on the day of the murder of the archbishop. The insurgents, they said, had endeavoured to force him to go with them, but he had refused. One witness, a woman, declared that the woman Chennevière was animated with feelings of the greatest hostility against the accused, and her statement respecting his having shot the archbishop was therefore to be received with great mistrust. M. Nogent St. Laurens addressed the Court for Perrichard, and when he had concluded a most able and brilliant defence, the President asked Perrichard if he had anything to add. The prisoner said, "No; I maintain all that I have said; that is to say, that all the evidence against me is falsehood and calumny, and the persons who have given it deserve to be punished as perjurers." The Court then retired to deliberate. After being absent three-quarters of an hour the members returned, and the President read the judgment. It declared Perrichard to have been guilty of attempting to excite civil war by inducing citizens to arm against each other, of having furnished arms and munitions of war, and of having himself borne arms in the insurrection. The Court acquitted him unanimously of the charge of murder, but sentenced him for the other offence to transportation for life.

A HEROINE AT THE DIGGINGS.

THE *Dublin Commercial Journal* publishes a letter of quite a romantic character, lately received by a lady of Dublin from a young female friend and former schoolfellow of hers, now at the Australian diggings. It appears from her narrative that she and her brother were suddenly left orphans, with £300 for their necessities, and all the fancies and niceties which life in prosperous circumstances is wont to include.

"He had passed through College with credit, and could write poetry and ride up to the hounds as well as any huntsman who ever hunted the Golden Vale, while I, on my part, could play polkas, sing ballads, speak French and a little German, was a capital horsewoman (only I had no horse), and once in my life had composed a waltz, and written sixteen chapters of a novel, which broke down from my not knowing how to get my heroine out of a terrible scrape. But alas! my dear friend, all these things might have done well enough, 'once upon a time;' but the *real* battle of life was now to be fought by two utterly unexperienced raw recruits, and the question was how our time and means were to be profitably spent. Fortunately we were both young, strong, active, and hearty, and never did any Sebastian and Viola of them all, love each other with a stronger or more enduring affection than did Frank and I—sole remnants, as we were of so much prosperity and so little prudence."

After much nervous consultation over the three hundred pounds, they determined to emigrate to Australia. On reaching Melbourne they found that they could not encounter worse inconvenience at the diggings; and there they now are under singularly interesting circumstances.

A YOUNG LADY AT THE DIGGINGS.

"I was resolved to accompany my brother and his friends to the 'diggins,' and I felt that to do so in my own proper costume and character would be to run unnecessary hazard. Hence my change. I cut my hair into a very masculine fashion—I purchased a broad felt hat, a sort of tunic or smock of coarse blue cloth, *trowsers* to conform, boots of a miner, and thus parting with my sex for a season (I hoped a better one), behold me, point devoice, an accomplished candidate for mining operations and all the perils and inconveniences they might be supposed to bring. All this transmutation took place with Frank and Mr. M——'s (who is a man of much worldly wisdom and good sense) sanction. Indeed it was he who first suggested the change which I grasped at and improved on. I could not bear to be separated from Frank, and we all felt that I would be safer in my male attire than if I exposed myself to the dangers of the route and residence in my proper guise.

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"We have now been nine weeks absent from Melbourne, and have tried three localities, at the latter of which we have been most fortunate. We are near water (a first-rate article), and our tent is pitched on the side of as pretty a valley as you could wish to visit. I have for myself a sort of supplementary canvas chamber, in which I sleep, cook, wash clothes—that is, my own and Frank's—and keep watch and ward over heaps of gold dust and nuggets, the sight and touch of which inspirit me when I grow dull, which I seldom do, for I have constant "droppers in;" and, to own the truth, even in my palmiest day, I was never treated with greater courtesy or respect. Of course my sex is generally known; I am called Mr. Harry, (an abbreviation of Harriet) but no one intrudes the more on that account. In fact, I have become a sort of necessity as I am always ready to do a good turn, the great secret after all, of social success, and never refuse to oblige a neighbour, be the trouble what it may. The consequences are pleasant enough. Many a nugget is thrust upon me whether I will or no, in return for cooking a pudding or darning a shirt, and if all the cooks and sempstresses in the world were as splendidly paid as I am, the Song of the Shirt would never have been written at all events. My own hoard amounts, at this moment, to about ten pounds of gold, and if I go on accumulating, even the richest heiress in my family in former days, will be left immeasurably behind. Sometimes when I have a few idle hours, I accompany Frank and his comrades to the diggings, and it is a rare thing to watch the avidity with which every bucket is raised, washed, examined, and commented upon. Wild the life is, but full of excitement and of hope, and strange as it is, I almost fear to tell you, that I do not wish it to end! You can hardly conceive what a merry company gathers in our tent every evening, or how pleasantly the hours pass. Tea and coffee we have in plenty, for every one brings a hoard, and milk we manage to obtain, for amongst us we have imported two cows, which cost us about £50 each, but that is a mere trifle. Cakes of various kinds I manufacture, thanks to old Betsy D—— for teaching me; and as for liquor, we sometimes have a little wine, brandy, or arrack, and sometimes not. And then we dance to the music of the German flute, played by a real German, or we sing glees and quartettes, or talk of Moore, Byron, Burns, Goethe, Shakespeare, and 'the musical glasses,' &c., until midnight, and sometimes long after it. As to suitors, I have them in plenty, and not despicable ones either, I assure you, but——

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I am keeping a diary, and if my present mind holds good, I dare say I will give it to the world, one day or other, instead of my interrupted novel.

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Farewell, my dear friend; I am called away to prescribe for an ague, and to cut out a new shirt for a new friend, who says he can sew but cannot shape. In my next expect a tremendous epistle, with full—full details; and in the mean time, for the present, believe me to be, &c., &c.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—"A goose, too, so far from being a foolish bird, is a very wise one. A flock of geese saved Rome once." "I shouldn' wonder," said Master Van, "for a flock of wild ones saved La Haive island once. They got overloaded with sleet and wet snow, lighted on the clearin' one spring, and was caught there, and actilly saved the folks *from* starvation." "Well," said I, "out of gratitude to these birds, the Italians erected a college for 'em at Rome, and called it the "Proper Gander College."—*Sam Slick's Wise Saws.*

Mr. Cass, the Minister of the United States at Rome, when at Paris on Saturday week, jumped into the Seine, near the Pont Neuf, and rescued from drowning a woman who had fallen in.

A WONDERFUL BONE.—In a small work on the Intellectual and Moral Development of the Present Age, by Mr. Samuel Warren, Recorder of Hull (Blackwood and Sons), the author touches on the subject of comparative anatomy, and the pitch to which a study of it has been carried in this country. We gladly make room for the following passages:—"The incident which I am about to mention exhibits the results of an immense induction of particulars in this noble science, and bears no faint analogy to the magnificent astronomical calculation, or prediction, whichever one may call it, presently to be laid before you. Let it be premised that Cuvier, the late illustrious French physiologist and comparative anatomist, had said that, in order to deduce from a single fragment of its structure, the entire animal, it was necessary to have a tooth, or an entire articulated extremity. In his time, the comparison was limited to the external configuration of bone. The study of the internal structure had not proceeded so far. In the year 1839, Professor Owen was sitting alone in his study, when a shabbily-dressed man made his appearance, announcing that he had got a great curiosity, which he had brought from New Zealand, and wished to dispose of to him. Any one in London can now see the article in question, for it is deposited in the Museum of the College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields. It has the appearance of an old marrow-bone, about six inches in length, and rather more than two inches in thickness, with both extremities broken off; and Professor Owen considered that, to whatever animal it might have belonged, the fragment must have lain in the earth for centuries. At first, he considered this same marrow-bone to have belonged to an ox—at all events, to a quadruped; for the wall or rim of the bone was six times as thick as the bone of any bird, even the ostrich. He compared it with the bones in the skeleton of an ox, a horse, a camel, a tapir—and every quadruped apparently possessing a bone of that size and configuration; but it corresponded with none. On this he very narrowly examined the surface of the bony rim, and at length became satisfied that this monstrous fragment must have belonged to a bird! to one at least as large as an ostrich, but of a totally different species; and, consequently, one never before heard of, as an ostrich was by far the biggest bird known. From the difference in the strength of the bone, the ostrich being unable to fly, so must have been unable this unknown bird; and so our anatomist came to the conclusion that this shapeless bone indicated the former existence, in New Zealand, of some huge bird, at least as great as an ostrich, but of a far heavier and more sluggish kind. Professor Owen was confident of the validity of his conclusions, but could communicate that confidence to no one else; and notwithstanding attempts to dissuade him from committing his views to the public, he printed his deductions in the Transactions of the Zoological Society for the year 1839, where fortunately they remain on record as conclusive evidence of the fact of his having then made this guess, so to speak, in the dark. He caused the bone, however, to be engraved; and having sent 100 copies of the engraving to New Zealand, in the hopes of their being distributed, and leading to interesting results, he patiently waited for three years—namely, till the year 1842—when he received intelligence from Dr. Buckland at Oxford, that a great box, just arrived from New Zealand, consigned to himself, was on its way, unopened, to Professor Owen; who found it filled with bones, palpably of a bird, one of which was three feet in length, and much more than double the size of any bone in the ostrich! And out of the contents of this box the professor was positively enabled to articulate almost the entire skeleton of a huge wingless bird, between ten and eleven feet in height, its bony structure in strict conformity with the fragment in question; and that skeleton may be at any time seen at the Museum of the College of Surgeons, towering over, and nearly twice the height of the skeleton of an ostrich; and at its feet is lying the old bone from which alone consummate anatomical science had deduced such an astounding reality,—the existence of an enormous extinct creature of the bird kind, in an island where previously no bird had been known to exist larger than a pheasant or a common fowl!"

CHANGE AT THE WOOL MILLS.—In consequence of an advance that has taken place in the price of olive oil, from £40 to £70 per ton, the manufacturers of woollen cloths have had recourse to experiments which promise to change materially the economy of the wool mills. It has been found by one of them in the neighbourhood of Thurlstone, near Penistone, that milk mixed with oil answers the desired purpose greatly better than oil alone; and the consequence already is, that the "milky mother" is in great request by speculators in the districts of the mills. This discovery will probably reduce the sanitary influence ascribed to wool mills in our last number, while it may perhaps give greater facilities for the revival of the old practice of oil anointing.

GOSSIP IN HIGH LIFE.—It is currently stated that a certain head of one of the most noble and ancient families in the peerage, whose marriage took place about four years since, and which, at the time, occasioned great talk in society, is now enjoying anything but domestic happiness with his *cara sposa*, and that separation is seriously thought of by both of the interested parties. The friends of the husband affirm that nothing else could have been expected to result from this unfortunate mesalliance.—*Sunday Times.*

WANT OF EDUCATED SEAMEN.—If loss of life at sea were money loss to the person hiring and exposing it to risk, there would be some care taken in the selection, not only of officers, but of men. Owners would be careful always to send out crews not likely to bring their vessels into danger. Now, the worst men get the most employment, because they are cheap. Educated seamen are not wanted, and they are not made. As long ago as the year 1819 there was an effort made to get up an institution for the instruction of sea-boys and apprentices who had been taught by the experience of one voyage the use of knowledge. Nobody encouraged it. Owners as a class don't care for education, because, as matters now stand, they gain nothing by it. If they had to pay compensation to the widows and orphans of the sailors drowned every year through incompetence and carelessness, they would not run the risk of shipping even a single blockhead. An ignorant man placed to look out for land, requires the keeping of a sharp look-out upon himself, or he will go to sleep and put the ship in peril through the mere weight of his stupidity. The educated man will generally do his duty, and require but little overlooking. It is the ignorant man who will save trouble to himself, and will be glad when he can cheat the mate, and so escape a little duty. In setting up a shroud or a stay, he will make all so that it looks secure, but, if not closely watched, he will most likely—to get his work over—shirk the proper fastening of the end of the lanyard. The safety of the mast and therefore of the vessel is imperilled; he may know that, but knows it dimly; at any rate, he is too stupid to reflect upon it or act upon his knowledge.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

A POLICE STRATAGEM.—The Berlin police have just done a clever thing. A Jew occupying an old dilapidated house in an obscure street, and suspected as a receiver of stolen goods, was secretly arrested in the night, and carried off to prison. His shop, however, was opened as usual the next morning; a policeman disguised as a Jew was stationed in the back room, and several others of the force lay hid in the cellar. It was not long before customers began to make their appearance. They were requested by the supposed Jew to accompany him to the cellar, where the proprietor of the shop was busy, and would discuss the bargain. They were seized, gagged, and handcuffed, and kept till they could be conveyed at night unobserved to prison. By this stratagem the police has succeeded in entrapping not only the chief professional thieves, but several servants.

EXTENSION OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY FEELING.—We have just learned that the New England Methodist Conference has resolved to exclude from church fellowship all persons implicated in the guilt of voluntary slave-holding.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

August 29.—Raven, schooner, 145 tons, Captain Barker, from Melbourne 26th instant, in ballast. Captain, agent.

August 30.—Elora, barque, 333 tons, Captain Acock, from Glasgow 3rd May. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bogue and family, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and family, Mr. and Miss Paul, Misses Murray (2), Mrs. Lowson, Miss Robinson, Messrs. Johnson, R. and J. Robinson, A. Gordon. How, Walker, and Co., agents.

August 30.—Hellespont, screw steamer, 330 tons, Captain Watts, from Melbourne 27th instant, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Autrey, Messrs. Appert, J. Levy, J. Byrussio, Burton, W. Day, Baynston, Butler, H. Barker, W. Yorke, S. Bayliss, S. and T. Thorpe, Raleigh, Scales, and 21 in the steerage. J. Wellbank, agent.

August 30.—Royal Saxon, barque, 450 tons, Captain Johnson, from Singapore 23rd June. R. Towns, agent.

August 31.—Washington, barque, 337 tons, Captain Westlake, from Melbourne 26th instant. Passengers—two in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.—Alice, for Callao.
August 30.—Jane, for South Sea Islands.
August 30.—Souvenir, for Moreton Bay.
August 30.—Mea, for Auckland.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Maria, for Valparaiso; Cleopatra, steamer, for England, &c.; Pirate, steamer, for Geelong.

CLEARANCES.

August 30.—Investigator, barque, 569 tons, Captain Smith, for Port Louis.

August 30.—Francis Walker, barque, 393 tons, Captain Hay, for Guam, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Hay and two children, Miss Sherlock.

COASTERS INWARDS.

August 30.—William and James, and Lavina, from Newcastle, with 170 tons coals; Agnes, from Brisbane Water, with 360 bushels shells; Orient, from Broulee, with 17 tons potatoes, 440 bushels wheat, 15 sides bacon, 5 hides; Sylph, from Brisbane Water, with 9000 feet timber, 11,000 shingles.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

August 30.—Lavina, and Ariel, for Newcastle; Agnes, and Sylph, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Glenduart, for the M'Leay; Echo, for Shoalhaven, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

August 30.—Washington, from Melbourne; Cargo from New York: 230 kegs 54 cases 50 boxes tobacco, 25 pipes 20 barrels 61 casks 65 cases wine. From Melbourne; 13,638 staves, 40 casks bacon, 30 casks molasses, 34 oars, 4 barrels rock salt. Order.

August 30.—Royal Saxon, from Singapore: 7 cases silks, Aspinwall and Chalder; 2 cases silks, 356 tins 389 boxes pearl sago, 220 tins 4 cases 540 bags coffee, 1400 cocoanuts, 1000 bundles rattans, 134 packages furniture, 20 doors, 2 cases windows, 654 packages tea, 4 bags cloves, 3600 beams and scantling, 11,355 planks, 100 posts, 390 rails, 11 houses, 6163 bags sugar, 20 casks brandy, 67 boxes spices, 121 bags black pepper, R. Towns.

EXPORTS.

August 30.—Investigator, for Port Louis: 76 tierces beef, H. Fisher; 100 tierces beef, H. W. Hamilton; 31 tierces beef, A. Berry; 300 tierces beef, H. M. Commissariat; 100 bags rice, G. Thorne and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follows:—

For Melbourne, Adelaide, and Liverpool.—By the Cleopatra, steamer, this day, at half-past 11 a.m.

For the United States.—By the Berkshire, this evening, at 6.

For San Francisco.—By the Sarah Moers, on Thursday evening, at 6.

For Guam.—By the Francis Walker, this evening, at 6.

For Geelong.—By the Pirate, this day, at 2 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: August 30. Freak, brig, 245 tons, Burns for ; Emma, brig, 121 tons, Brown, for Geelong; Waratah, steamer, 259 tons, Bell, for Melbourne; Fettercairn, steamer, 220 tons, Mailler, for Melbourne.

In the manifest of the Repeater, in yesterday's issue, we omitted to notice 10 cases oil paintings, consigned to James Comrie.

The Hellespont, steamer, from Melbourne, reports the Antelope as leaving at the same time, but Captain Watt does not consider it likely that she would clear the Port Phillip heads before Sunday morning. The Yarra Yarra, hence, was seen 20 miles S. of Cape Howe, at 8 a.m. on Monday.

The following is a summary of cargo by the Caroline, from London, arrived at Melbourne: 20 hogsheads rum, 64 cases brandy, 250 bags oats, 18 cases acids, 400 bags salt, 2 pianos, 30 hogsheads porter, 14 tons coals, 100 casks bottled beer, 1 case cards, 1 case feathers.

The Cleopatra will positively sail for Melbourne, Adelaide, and Liverpool, to-day, at one o'clock.

The Steamer Pirate.—This vessel since her stay here has undergone extensive repairs and improvements; considerable additions have been made in the passenger department, under the superintendence of Mr. Aitcheson, by the erection of numerous cabins and sleeping berths forward and aft. Captain Greig invited a few gentlemen yesterday to dinner prior to her departure for Geelong, for which place she sails to-day; and upon her arrival there will resume her regular trips between that port and Launceston.

The Elora, from Glasgow, brings no report of interest; she has on board a general cargo, including a quantity of beer and spirits.

The Peninsular Mail.—Southampton, Friday evening, June 4th.—The Peninsular steamship Ripon has arrived with the heavy portion of the East India, China, and Mediterranean mails. The news brought from India and China is anticipated by the Overland express, published in the *Times* of Monday last. Great disappointment and inconvenience will, no doubt, be experienced by the fact of no Australian mail having been brought by this steamer as was fully expected. No mail, under the new contract, is due from the Australian ports by this route till the 14th August next. It is, however, expected, that the next packet due at Southampton on the 19th or 20th instant, (the Overland express in anticipation of which will probably reach London on the 14th or 15th instant) will bring advices from Australia to the end of March or the beginning of April, as the Chusan, it is thought, will certainly have got up to Singapore in time to meet the homeward packet.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne.—Arrivals: August 26. Caroline, from London, May 5. Departures: Margaret Thompson, and Drover, for Hobart Town.

Geelong.—Arrival: Confucius, from London.

Hobart Town.—Arrivals: August 11. Pori and Freak, from Geelong. 8. Union, Melbourne, and Oceanica, from Melbourne. 23. Eucalyptus, from Melbourne; Flash, from Geelong. Departures: August 20: Esperanza and Freak, for Melbourne. 22. Henry, William, and Cheviot, for Melbourne.

Launceston.—Arrivals: August 11. Francis, from Melbourne, Fanny, from Sydney. 18. Margaret, from London; Brothers, from Hobart Town. 19. Potentate, from Sydney. Departures: August 18. Charles Carter, for Sydney. William Hill, for Geelong.

Auckland—Departures: August 11. Algerine and Deborah, for Melbourne.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

August.		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Even
31	Wednesday	6 21	5 40	5 16	5 49

New Moon, 9h. 46m. p.m., September 2.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, August 31,

The performances will comence with the Farce of GO-TO-BED-TOM. Christopher Cockletops, Mr. Montague; Thomas Go-to-bed Smith, Mr. Rogers; Lary O'Lugger, Mr. Belfield; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Gibbs; Sally Smith, Madame S. Flowers; Mrs. Gimp and Mrs. Bobbins, Mrs. Hart and Miss Hart. Professor Lees and Sons from Drury Lane Theatre, London, will go through their wonderful performance. Part I. GRAND JEUX ICCARIAN, by Mr. Lees and his two sons, William and Alfred. Part II. GRAND CLASSICAL GROUPINGS by the Professor and his three sons. To conclude with the Romantic Drama of ONE O'CLOCK.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1853.

'Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.'

VICTORIA.

By the Hellespont we have one day's later intelligence from Melbourne. We observe no news of importance.

An association of British American Colonists had been formed for the purpose of forwarding intercourse, and transmitting information between Melbourne and Canada, and the other British provinces of North America. The following committee was appointed :—

President, A. T. Kerby, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, John A. Kyte, Esq., W. N. Crawford, Esq.; Secretary, John Kerby; Treasurer, George H. Elliott. Standing Committee—Canada: Thomas Henderson, George A. Martin, Dr. C. Sabine, John S. Grant, Meir Rehfisch. Nova Scotia: Marvin, Jabus B. Campbell. Newfoundland: Charles H. Heyward, F. C. Morry. New Brunswick: W. Carvill, George Traverse. Prince Edward's Island: Arnold Nordheimer—twelve in all. Chaplain, Rev. John L. Milton, D.D, and M.D.; Physician, Dr. Henry Mount.

An effort was being made to revive the Victoria Horticultural Society.

We are requested to call attention to Mr. Dean's sales by auction, this day, at his Mart, 427, George-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, damaged parasols, calico, &c.; at 11 o'clock, damaged iron bedsteads, ironmongery, lamps, tinware, cutlery, saddlery, iron, printing paper, &c.; at half-past 12 o'clock, 500 bushels maize.

Barque Victoria.—We are requested by Messrs. Bowdon and Threlkeld to remind purchasers that this vessel will be sold this day, at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Mr. Newton has requested us to remind buyers of saddlery that his sale will commence this day, at 11 o'clock precisely.

Purkis and Lambert remind furniture buyers and others that they will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, at the stores of Messrs. Rawack, Brothers, and Co., George-street, an invoice of superior drawing room and other furniture, horsehair sofas, cane-seated chairs, &c.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes after three.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table some returns relative to emigrant vessels to Moreton Bay.

CONSTITUTION BILL.

Mr. DARVALL moved that the petition presented by him on the 24th instant, from Scone, praying that the Council will not pass the Constitution Bill, be printed.—Agreed to.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. COWPER postponed his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Australasian Coal Mining Company.

THE ABORIGINES.

Mr. MARSH withdrew his motion for the printing of the petition from certain residents of the M'Leay River district, praying relief from aggression on the part of the Abrigines.

HUNTER RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

Dr. DOUGLASS, in the absence of Mr. Martin, moved that the Hunter River Railway Company's Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of six members, exclusive of the mover. That the members of such committee be Mr. Nichols, Captain Dumaresq, Colonel Barney, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Morris, and Captain King.

BURWOOD TRAM-ROAD BILL.

Mr. COWPER moved that the Burwood Tram-road Bill be referred for the consideration and report of a Select Committee, to consist of seven members, exclusive of the mover. That the members of such committee be Mr. Allen, Mr. George Bowman, Mr. Bligh, Mr. Nichols, the Attorney-General, Mr. Flood, and Dr. Douglass.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE BILL.

On motion of Mr. COWPER the second reading of this Bill was postponed until to-morrow.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION BILL.

On the order of the day for the resumption of the debate on the second reading of this Bill being called,

Mr. DARVALL said he was desirous of calling the attention of the House to a matter personally affecting himself. The hon. and learned gentleman, the Attorney-general, in his speech on this question, had stated to the House that he (Mr. Darvall) had sought a judgeship. Now the fact was that although no higher honour could be conferred upon him than a seat upon the bench, he had not sought that honour, but it was offered to him; and he had refused it, when he found that the expenses of living at Port Phillip were more than his means would allow him to encounter. The only reason for his mentioning this was, that the statement of the hon. and learned gentlemen was calculated to lead to the impression that he had sought a judgeship, and been refused, which was not the fact.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in explanation, begged to state that he was not aware that he had conveyed to the House that the hon. and learned gentleman had sought a judgeship; but what he wished to convey was, that whether he sought it or no, he might have sat on the bench in Victoria; and, indeed, the hon. and learned gentleman went to Melbourne, with that object; and that was the circumstance to which he had alluded. His object was to congratulate the House and the Government that a gentleman holding the opinions of the hon. and learned gentleman had not the opportunity of expressing those opinions from the bench; and he saw no reason now to retract what he had said. On the contrary, he sincerely congratulated the country that so great a calamity had not occurred.

Mr. DARVALL: What are the opinions to which the hon. and learned gentleman refers?

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL: I refer to the reported statement of the hon. and learned gentleman at the public meeting, that he cared not whether he lived under an elective President, or under her Majesty the Queen. If the hon. and learned gentleman was misreported, I shall be ready and anxious to make the fullest apology.

Mr. DARVALL: I desire, Sir, not to be misunderstood by my hon. and learned friend, nor by this House, nor by the country—(hear, hear)—and I will therefore repeat what I said. The report, though not, perhaps, substantially incorrect as to the particular words I did use, yet failed to convey my meaning by omitting the explanatory part of my address which preceded those expressions. I stated that, looking into the future, and supposing the connection with the parent country unhappily to terminate, we had no authority in history to justify an expectation that by a sudden transition the country could arrive at a limited monarchical government, but that such a result could only be expected after a preliminary stage of confusion and a military despotism. I stated my earnest hope that such a severance from Great Britain might long be averted, but that if ever it should take place I had such perfect confidence in the courage and wisdom of the Anglo-Saxon race, that I cared not whether they were governed by a limited King or a limited President, they would safely and wisely govern themselves; and I refer to the present condition of Great Britain and of the United States to justify what I said.

Mr. COWPER: Often as he had had occasion to address that House since it was first called into existence, never had he felt so much the necessity of its indulgence as on the present occasion. He felt how great the importance of the subject, he felt how great his inability to do justice to it, and he did implore the forbearance of the Council while he endeavoured to the best of his humble powers to enter into this question. He agreed with all hon. members who had preceded him, that it was a most momentous question. He agreed with many of them that it was the most momentous question which had ever been brought under the notice of that House. And he should endeavour to approach the discussion of this question in a proper spirit, and be prepared to treat with both candour and temperance the opinions of those who happened to differ with him upon it. It was with deep regret that he had observed in that House somewhat of a disposition to adopt foregone conclusions, to misconceive the opinions of those who were opposed to them. It was heartless work to discuss any great question under such circumstances; and it did appear that the majority in the House were determined to give neither hon. members in this House or people out of doors any fair chance or any candid consideration. He must therefore entreat hon. members to extend to those who differed from them some little charity. It did appear that the majority of the House were disposed not to allow any meaure of reason or common sense to the side of the question on which he now rose. They would allow that nothing but anarchy and confusion must result from their views, and that these therefore must necessarily be their object. But he did not think that any such opinions were warranted either by justice or by arguments. The opinions he had taken on this question were shared at least by a majority of the present Ministers of Her Majesty, and, seeing this, he did not think that he and those who thought with him ought to be taunted with holding views perfectly inconsistent with the continuance of the British Government in this colony. The hon. and learned member for Sydney, and those who acted with him, said that the opposite party, the opponents of the Bill, asked for something different from the British Constitution. Now he denied this. He contended that what the opponents of this Bill asked for was something more analogous to the British Constitution, more kindred and congenial to its spirit, than that which the present measure contemplated. If this were not the case, why should the views put forward by the hon. and learned member for Sydney and his friends here have been so strongly denounced out of doors? And he would refer to some observations which had been made by the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) in the course of his speech. The hon. and learned member had stated almost at the outset of his address that the present Council was not only possessed of the power, but was elected expressly to frame a Constitution for the colony, and he laboured hard to prove that the people had encouraged them by a silent assent to frame a Constitution of this nature. He went back a little further than the alteration of the Constitution of 1850, and appealed to the movement which took place throughout the colony on Earl Grey's proposed Constitution, which he said was repudiated by the whole colony, and which he also stated was based on the principle of double election. But if he understood the hon. and learned member aright, the views which he took of the expression and opinion on the part of the people on that occasion were very different from those which were taken by her Majesty's Ministers. Before he sat down he hoped he should be able to convince the House that the minister of that day when he withdrew his own views of the Constitution of this colony, certainly never contemplated the erection of a nominee Upper House. The hon. and learned member, advancing a step further in the argument, stated that on the last session of the Council the present proposed form of Constitution was submitted to the House, and met almost by the unanimous concurrence of the house, and that the proposal of a nominated Upper House met with no opposition out of doors. Now he thought this was hardly a fair statement of the question, and in support of this view he would refer to the report of the Select Committee on the subject last Session. This report was a very meagre one, and it was not opposed out of doors, because it was believed that the Bill would have been brought before the House and be subjected to discussion, during which the country would have had the opportunity of speaking out. The adjournment of the whole matter came upon them by surprise;—he for one had no idea of it, and, in fact, on the very day on which the adjournment was moved he had a conference with his late hon. colleague as to the steps to be taken in reference to it. Had the Bill gone on, it was intended to have got up an agitation against it through out the country, but no opportunity was afforded of so doing; but this was no ground for asserting that the country agreed in the principle of the Bill, and he would read a paragraph from the report of the Committee last session which would show the House that the question then had not assumed that finality which was argued for it by the hon. and learned member for Sydney. The report stated—

The principal difficulty your Committee have had to contend with has been to devise a scheme of a Legislative Council which, in its working, may prove an effectual check on the democratic element in the assembly, and at the same time be competent to discharge with efficiency the revising, deliberative, and conservative functions which will devolve on it. Some portion of the Committee have thought that these ends would be most effectually attained by leaving the nomination of this body wholly to the local Executive, with an understanding that not more than one-third of the Council should hold offices of emolument. Another portion of the Committee have preferred a Council wholly elective—some with a high property qualification, and limitation as to age; others, again, without any restriction in either of those particulars; and another portion of the Committee have advocated, as a middle course between these extremes of pure nomination on the one hand, and pure election on the other, that the Governor should have the nomination for life of two-thirds of the members of the Legislative Council out of persons who have been elective members of the last or present Council, or who may be elected to any future Assembly, the other third holding office during pleasure. The Bill which relates to this subject is presented to the House with a clause embodying this principle, but with a distinct understanding that in its progress through the House this question is to be as open to the objections of members of the Committee as of any other member of the House.

He drew attention to the wording of that paragraph, to shew that when insinuations were thrown out about weathercock-politicians and inconsistency, they were not justified or borne out by the facts of the case. As a member of the committee of last session he was always in favour of the elective principle, but he admitted that he advocated that opinion somewhat cautiously. He then had considerable diffidence on the subject, but the more he had reflected, the more he had read on the subject, the more he had made himself acquainted with the opinions of the first men of England on the question—the more he had become convinced that no constitution would ever give satisfaction in this colony which was not based on the elective principle in all its branches. Nor could he admit that those with whom he acted were open to the charge of trying a novel experiment in constitution-making on the principles thus proposed, any more than the hon. and learned member for Sydney, in the scheme which he proposed. Why should the legislature of this colony at this time of the day, when they were allowed to frame a constitution consonant to the opinions and acceptable to the wishes of the colonists, adopt one which was denounced by them, and which had never in any single instance, and which never could work satisfactorily in any British colony. (Oh, oh, from Mr. Wentworth.) The hon. and learned member said Oh! oh! but before he sat down, he trusted he should show satisfactorily, by indisputable authority, that the proposed form of Constitution, or anything approaching to it wherever it had been tried, had been proved a failure. Nor was that part of the proposed Bill which involved the principle of hereditary titles altogether a novelty—although it was assumed to be so by the hon. and learned member. The principle, or one very nearly assimilating to it, had been tried in the Quebec Act, but that Constitution had not yet given satisfaction, and he had the opportunity of knowing from a person in the confidence of the present British Government that it was the intention to alter that Act, and to make the Upper House in Canada elective. And as this was the case, as these changes were found necessary in other climes, why should they, not now they had the opportunity of making a Constitution for themselves, avoid those dangers which had produced inconvenience in other colonies, and frame for themselves a Constitution which in other dependencies required the intervention of the Queen to reform? The opinions of those British statesmen who had most carefully considered this subject were all in favour of an elective Upper House. Earl Grey, whose long experience in this matter must give his opinions weight with many other gentlemen of great political influence, had arrived at this conclusion. Earl Grey, in his book lately published, on this subject, said

If an Upper Chamber should be constituted in such a manner as to have substantial weight and authority, and to be thus capable of exercising a salutary check upon the Representative Assembly, while at the same time effectual provision were made against the machine of Government being brought to a stand by the differences between these two bodies, the advantage of such a constitution of the Legislature could not well be contested. But to accomplish this is a problem not yet solved by any colonial Constitution of which I am aware.

Now this was the opinion of a man of larger experience in colonial matters than almost any other man; and it was not his own opinion alone, but that of those with whom he was associated in matters of colonial government. He feared that the time was about to arrive when, after having obtained from the home Government redress of their grievances, they were about to introduce internal dissension. If these measures were not discussed in a better spirit than had hitherto been displayed, inconveniences of no small magnitude would no doubt be created. (Hear, hear, hear.) It was a matter of great congratulation that two successive Secretaries of State should have written to them despatches in so conciliatory a tone as had pervaded the despatches of the present Colonial Minister and his immediate predecessor. He referred them particularly to Sir John Pakington's despatch of 1st December, 1852.

They have been fully impressed with a sense of the importance to be attached to that petition, not only as proceeding from a great majority of the Legislature of the Province, but as reiterating that statement of the causes of discontent felt by the community, which had been deliberately urged by their predecessors upon the attention of her Majesty's then Government; a statement, moreover, which was accompanied by your assurance that its sentiments were shared by the most loyal, respectable, and influential members of the community.

But they are influenced, in addition, by considerations arising from those extraordinary discoveries of gold which have lately taken place in some of the Australian colonies, and which may be said to have imparted new and unforeseen features to their political and social condition.

They are sensible that they have now to consider the prayer of the petition thus laid before her Majesty with reference to a state of affairs which has no parallel in history, and which must, in all human probability, stimulate the advance of population, wealth, and material prosperity with a rapidity alike unparalleled.

Her Majesty's Government have observed with a degree of satisfaction, which it is impossible to express too strongly, the general order and good conduct which have distinguished the multitudes attracted to the gold deposits. And they have had the additional good fortune of being able to approve of the general firmness and good judgment displayed by the local authorities, under circumstances so strange and difficult.

And with the evidence thus before them, they cannot but feel that while it has become more urgently necessary than heretofore to place full powers of self-government in the hands of a people thus advanced in wealth and prosperity, that people have on the other hand given signal evidence of their fitness to regulate their own affairs, especially under legislative institutions amended in the manner which the Council itself has pointed out in the concluding part of this petition.

He drew attention to the words of this despatch, because it had been broadly asserted that the people of this colony had no right to interfere with reference to a measure prepared by that House under the authority of the Imperial Parliament. But that Council acted in its representative capacity, and surely the people whom they represented had a right to express their opinions by petition, and to meet for the purpose of doing so. (Hear, hear.) It had generally been deemed an advantage to have the assistance of petitions and expressions of opinion from without. It was a matter deeply to be regretted that when this measure had roused a community most difficult to be roused—when it had drawn forth a general expression of opinion in which some of the most respectable men in that community took part—that this movement and those who moved should have been made the subject of such abuse in that House (hear, hear). The terms paltry ruffians, low vagabonds, and filthy community had been used by the honorable and learned member for Sydney (hear, hear.) He had heard this language with very deep regret, and his regret was still greater on hearing expressions almost equally abusive cheered on by honorable members opposite, both official and unofficial (Hear, hear, and No, No). A more respectable public meeting than the one so often alluded to had never been held in New South Wales. Persons who never were in the habit of mixing in politics came forward with the best intentions when they found the rights of their country involved. Many who had no desire to aid in any agitation doubtless came forward with a view to lend their countenance to this movement, and to check the proceedings of others who might be less moderate in their views. The nature of this meeting was very fairly stated at the opening of the report in the *Sydney Morning Herald*—

On the stage were assembled a large number of the most respectable and influential of the inhabitants of Sydney; amongst whom might be conspicuously remarked the leading merchants of the city, who have hitherto studiously abstained from interference in political matters.

The chairman of the meeting was a merchant of the highest standing, and all who took an active part in its proceedings were gentlemen of unquestionable respectability. The first resolution was moved by his hon. and learned friend the member for Cumberland, who had a perfect right, he maintained, to take a part in this movement, although that right had been questioned. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) had been invited to attend, but had not done so, because he had been a member of the Committee, and because, having been in opposition to the present report, it might have been said that he was getting up a party outside the House to support his opposition within. But he would distinctly state his intention to identify himself with the movement that had been thus initiated. One of the speakers was Mr. Alderman Wilshire, who had recently performed an act which entitled him to the very highest commendation. (loud cheers). There was nothing in the course of proceedings at this meeting of which any one need be ashamed; and if in the heat of debate something not quite proper might have been said, or if something offensive had been called out from the pit, this was no reason why abuse should be poured upon the whole meeting. (Hear, hear.) One of the chief points of objection against the bill was, of course, the proposed constitution of the Upper House. He was opposed to it because, as they could not have the British institution in its integrity, he thought that the next best thing to it would be the formation of an elective upper chamber. It had been answered by the hon. and learned member for Sydney that the House was pledged by its petition to the sanction of the nominee principle. But whatever might have been the understanding of the hon. member such was not the understanding of those who had the petition in charge. He would quote the words of Lord Monteagle to prove this—

If there were one prayer which ran through the whole of the petitions and memorials he had presented, it was that their institutions should be assimilated to those of the mother country. They seemed—and long might they preserve the feeling!—they seemed still desirous to cherish an unbounded attachment to the mother country, an unshaken loyalty to the Crown. He did not think that mistrust and discontent would be called forth by the establishment of such a double chamber as he would recommend. He proposed that the Upper House as well as the Lower House should be elective, the members being of a graver age, and elected for a longer period than the members of the second chamber; in that way they would obtain a real conservative but at the same time a popular chamber. He therefore called on their lordships to weigh well the importance of this question, and secure to the people of Australia the blessings of the constitution under which the mother country had flourished.

It was clearly not the opinion of this nobleman that an elective Upper House would let loose the floods of democracy which had been talked about. It was equally clear that they were not open to the taunt of having changed their views, and sought something different to that which they had formerly prayed for. Earl Grey was equally strong in his expression of opinion as to the impossibility of forming an Upper House at all analogous to the House of Lords. He said—

The noble Lord had said, "Introduce into these colonies our own institutions." This was very fine, but happily it was impossible to do so. A House of Lords existed in this kingdom, but it existed nowhere else on the face of the earth. It had grown up from the time of the Conquest, but it was an institution which they could no more create than they could create one of the magnificent oak trees which had been planted at the Conquest, and which were now crumbling into dust.

Lord Wodehouse also, on this same occasion, spoke as follows :—

The noble Earl (Earl Grey), in support of this measure, had alleged that the Australian colonies were so fond of their present form of Constitution, that it would be quite gratuitous on the part of their Lordships to make any alteration in it, as such alteration must prove highly disagreeable to the inhabitants of those colonies. Now, what were the real facts of the case? From the papers which had been laid upon their Lordships' table it appeared that they were simply these: In the year 1847 the noble Earl the Secretary for the Colonies proposed to introduce into New South Wales an entirely new Constitution, similar, or very nearly so, to the Constitution which had been given to New Zealand; and the consequence was such as might be imagined. A storm of indignation arose in the colonies, and remonstrances were sent to this country against the Government measures. They prayed that they might not be subjected to crude experiments. They objected to two chambers; but it must be borne in mind that it was not to the principle of two chambers that they objected, but simply to two chambers, one of which would be entirely nominated by the Crown. The colonies never had the simple question, whether two elective chambers were better than one, brought before them. The only question which they had to consider was, how they could place the nominees of the Crown in such a situation that they should be the least possible obstruction to the elective members. The colonies required very naturally that the nominees should be mixed up with the representatives of the colonies, and that they should not form a separate chamber of themselves, as they would thereby be enabled to place a veto on the proceedings of the representatives of the people. The colonies did not object to the principle of a second chamber; on the contrary, they distinctly prayed that their Constitution might be as nearly assimilated as their circumstance would permit to the constitution of this country. And were not two elective chambers, representing the wants of the people in different ways, a much nearer resemblance to the spirit of the British constitution, than this anomalous single chamber. But then, their lordships, had been told, "Oh, all that is very true, but it was necessary that these colonies should have been trained to the exercise of representative institutions before you confer upon them the privilege of a double chamber." It was also objected that there were no materials in these colonies for two chambers; but if there were not materials for a second chamber, how could they find materials for nominees? How could they find persons of such influence as to be fitted, on the bare nomination of the Government, to control the votes of their elected colleagues in the same chamber? And it should be recollected that in the United States of America representative institutions had been granted to colonies of far less importance in population and wealth than the colonies in question. By the ordinance of 1787, for establishing a government in Ohio (which had been the basis of legislation on this subject ever since), it was provided, that as soon as in any territory there should be 5000 male inhabitants of full age, there should be established a legislature consisting of two elective chambers. And if their lordships would take one of the latest examples, they would find that to the district of Oregon, by no means the most civilized portion of the United States, two chambers of legislature had been given, the first consisting of 9 elective members, and the other 18 representatives of the people. And were they to be told that there was such a moral and intellectual inferiority in a colonial population, that the backwoodsmen of Oregon could afford materials for a senate, and they were not to be found in New South Wales, which in 1848, exclusively of Port Phillip, had 170,000 inhabitants. As to the objection that such a senate would be too small for practical purposes, he need only point to the State of Delaware, where the Senate consisted of only five members, or New Hampshire, where it had twelve, as a refutation of their argument. He did not, however, agree with those who wished to establish an aristocracy in the Australian colonies; he did not think it likely that aristocratical institutions would take root there; they were the result of long habit and old association; but the necessity of a second chamber did not rest on these grounds. To prevent hasty legislation—to provide a nucleus of experienced members, and to combine together those conservative elements always found in all populations, were the legitimate objects of a second Chamber, which he thought might be attained by its members being few in number, with a higher property qualification, of greater age, and holding their office for a long period.

He would quote authorities to show that this system had proved a failure in other colonies where it had been adopted; and why, he would ask, should they introduce here that which had failed elsewhere? If there was to be any experiment, he would rather see that plan tried which many eminent men had asserted to be sound and practicable. On the motion for leave to bring in a Bill to grant a Representative Constitution to New Zealand, Mr. Adderley said—

In the first place he concurred in the observations of the honourable baronet (Sir W. Molesworth) with regard to the composition of the Upper Chamber of Legislature—that that branch should be composed of nominees of the Crown appeared to him a great blot in the measure, for honourable members knew very well how these nominees stunk in the nostrils of every colony in which the system had ever been tried. He objected to the nominee Chamber, because it was a caricature of the House of Lords—these nominees were not in the independent position which belonged to the House of Lords in this realm; they were merely tools of the Crown, carrying on through an additional department of the Legislature that which pervaded too exclusively all our colonial constitutions, namely, the Crown and nothing but the Crown.

On the motion for the second reading of this same Bill there were the following expressions of opinion from Mr. Gladstone :—

The Legislative Council ought to be elective. (Cheers.) Those cheers came from the Liberal side of the House—it is on that side that the elective principle finds favour. Now, let me illustrate this state of opinion here, by a reference to what is taking place in the British North American colonies. If you trace the recent annals of Canada you will find that there have been, at more periods than one, several energetic movements made to get rid of nomination in the election of the Legislative Council. These movements have, however, always been defeated. And how have they been defeated? These movements have been all made by the Tory or Conservative party in the colony, and they have all been defeated by the Liberal party in the colony. And why? Not because the Liberal party were opposed to the principle of election: quite the contrary; but because the Liberal party have, during those periods, been in a position of power, they—without opposing the principle of the change, which, on the contrary, they, I believe, commended—have acted on the familiar and well known principle—"Let well alone." When they came into power, they had an intractable Legislative Council, composed of nominees, to deal with, and how did they proceed? To use a homely phrase, which all of us understand, they swamped it, by procuring the appointment of a large number of persons of Liberal principles. Thus the majority was converted into a minority, and the minority into a majority, and the Council, by this process, was brought into harmony with the Assembly. But it is the Conservative party in Canada, the party which is opposed to rapid and incessant change, and which wishes to introduce a principle of stability and continuity into the institutions of the province, that desires to abolish the system of nomination. The same thing has occurred within the last few months in Nova Scotia, where there has been a great struggle of parties and a division of opinions exactly similar. The liberal party has there, too, succeeded in maintaining the principle of a nominated Legislative Council against the Conservative party, which is in favour of an elective Council, but the victory has been gained by a majority of only one. Such is the division of parties on this question; but how does this system work? What lights do we obtain from experience?

The further they went into the matter the more confirmation did they find of what he had stated—that the colonists had no faith in this system of nomination. When the same Bill was discussed in Committee, the following opinions were expressed :—

Mr. Mowatt thought that by far the most objectionable part of the Bill was that which provided for the nomination of members by the Crown. Now, it was a fact incontestibly established by experience, that however valuable those men might be before their nomination, their selection by the Government at once destroyed their character. If the Government desired to have a second Chamber, they should make it elective, and dependent upon the choice of the people also, without which choice it would never possess their confidence. The Government should elevate the standard of qualification so as to make the office desirable to the most worthy inhabitants of the colonies.

Sir William Molesworth said, that the great object was to obtain a conservative element, of a character to gain and deserve the respect of the people. The only way to make the Upper House effective was having it elective by the people, and allowing its members to sit for a longer period than those of the lower. There was a strong feeling against nominees every where—in New Zealand as in Australia. Take the most popular man and make him a nominee of the Crown, and he at once ceases to be popular: he is considered a mere tool of the Government. He protested against this nominated second chamber, as being contrary to that sound principle of balance of power which he thought ought to exist in every government, formed on an analogy to the constitution of England or the United States.

Mr. S. Carter hoped the honourable Baronet (Sir W. Molesworth) would divide the Committee upon this question, because he regarded it as the most important clause in the Bill. It was an attempt to establish a bungling imitation of the House of Lords in a new settlement, or what was worse, to create an oligarchy of fifteen in the colony. The most effective and satisfactory way of proceeding would be to make the members of the Upper Chamber elective.

Mr. Forster said he must express his concurrence in the views which had been stated by previous speakers with reference to the injurious effects of the nominee system. He had rather have the sole responsibility of the Governor, than that of the nominee Upper Chamber, which was generally used merely as a screen for the exercise of his authority; he believed that the clause as it at present stood would have a most mischievous effect in the colony, and would give great dissatisfaction.

Mr. F. Peel: It was not true that there had been no disposition in Jamaica to make the Upper Chamber elective. When, two or three years ago, the Retrenchment Bill, which passed the House of Assembly, was rejected by the Legislative Council, the former body passed a resolution declaring that the latter did not possess the confidence of the country or of the House of Assembly, because it was nominated, and although their constitution had been in existence 200 years, they addressed the Crown, praying that it might be altered, and that the Legislative Council might be made elective; nor in fact did the people in our North American colonies so entirely acquiesce in a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor, or consider it so serviceable to good government as the right honourable gentleman had represented. Only last year the House of Assembly at New Brunswick passed a resolution to address the Crown to make the Upper Chamber elective, and the Governor had proposed a measure for carrying out that object, and had laid it before the Legislative Council. That body had postponed the consideration of it to the present year, but what course the Legislature of the colony had taken with respect to it this year he was not aware. Newfoundland has also last year addressed the Crown, asking for partly responsible government, and that the Legislative Council might be made elective. Every one, too, who knew the history of Canada, knew that there had been a constant struggle and antagonism between the two Chambers in that country.

Mr. Adderley maintained that every precedent in English colonial history was in favour of an elective Upper Chamber. If he refused to take the United States for the model of an English colony, let him go back to those states when they were not only the finest colonies of England, but the finest colonies that the world had ever seen; a division of the Legislature into two Chambers had always been found necessary in New England, and in every case both Chambers were elective. He thought when the hon. baronet had said he would not take a lesson from the United States, he was carried away by forms and names, and had lost sight of the spirit and essence of the thing, and when he referred to the case of Canada let him bear in mind that those who were there agitating for such a change in the constitution as would render the Upper House elective were the conservatives.

Mr. Vernon Smith. The elective principle was the one advocated by almost every colony. * * * * Instead of a House of Lords, they were to have sixteen gentlemen nominated by the Governor of the colony for life; but it would require the fancy of the noble lord who had just sat down to discover any analogy between the two bodies; all they wanted was a double chamber for the purposes of deliberation, that was to say, that every question should be submitted twice for consideration; and if they elected that second body with a different qualification and a different term of duration, they had all that was wanting for deliberative consideration.

Mr. Walter: He for one entertained the strongest objections to this clause, and he could not imagine a greater libel upon British institutions than the attempt which had been made to compare this nominee chamber with the British House of Lords.

They were all agreed that this Upper House should be of a conservative character; but the question was how that character was to be given to it, and whether the desired end would not be more surely gained by the adoption of the elective principle? It had been said that the terms in which they had applied, and the terms in which Sir John Pakington replied to their application were such as to preclude them from raising the present question, and bound them down to the acceptance of a nominee Upper House, just such as had existed in Canada. But he could not admit this. When the petition was drawn, those who drew it did not exactly know what the Constitution in Canada really was, and the hon. and learned member for Sydney was groping about for information respecting it.

Mr. WENTWORTH denied this. He had known what the constitution of Canada was for the last twenty years.

Mr. COWPER: That might be, but he would repeat his assertion.

Mr. WENTWORTH would not dispute but that the hon. member himself might have been ignorant as to what was the constitution of Canada.

Mr. COWPER: The information of which the House was in possession at the present time with reference to this matter had not been received at the time this petition was drawn up. He had no predilection in favour of any particular kind of Constitution. All he desired was to have something that would work well, and tend to the good government and prosperity of the country. If, therefore, he could be satisfied that this scheme before the House would work well, nothing could give him greater pleasure than to withdraw his opposition to it. But for the reasons already given he was satisfied that this could not be the case. He should be glad to see the scheme of 1843 adopted, and the nominees of that House separated from the representative members, because he did not see how their interference with votes relative to taxation could be warranted. It had been suggested that they should be asked to walk out when the estimates were under discussion. This could not be very graciously done, but nevertheless he observed that a principle analogous to that of "walking out" was obtaining much favour in Europe,—the principle of allowing ministers to be present and to give their opinions but to have no right of voting. In a recent number of the *Edinburgh Review* it had even been proposed to make an alteration of this nature in the constitution of Great Britain. On the second reading of the New Zealand Bill in the House of Lords, the following remarks were made by the present Secretary of State and Earl Grey.

The Duke of Newcastle: He believed that the Bill of his noble friend (Earl Grey) adopted the principle of an elective Upper Chamber. The present Government had introduced a change in this respect, and he could not help thinking that the noble Earl at the head of the Government should, for many of the reasons which induced him to omit the nominee representatives from the local assemblies, have also omitted them from the Upper Chamber. The results of that nominee system had often brought legislation to a dead lock in the colonies, and, to use a term which had obtained great currency, the Upper Chamber had been frequently, as the only remedy, "swamped" by the Governor. Could any one, he would ask, maintain for a moment that that was not a danger that ought to be avoided? The result of that system invariably led to remonstrances from the colony to the Government at home. The theory of a nominee Upper House arose from the old notion of Imperial Government, and from an idea that it was necessary to bind the colonies and the mother country together by some means other than those of mutual interest,—that while it may be desirable to give the colonists a representative body to attend to their interests, they must, at the same time, appoint a nominated body to attend to the interests of the mother country. Now, it appeared to him that, in following this old-fashioned notion, the Government were in this instance and in others since their accession to power, pursuing the shadow instead of the substance, of a conservative principle. They were pursuing the shadow of a conservative principle in appointing a nominee chamber of an imperial character, while they were dropping the substance of the really conservative measure of making the body elective, and thereby introducing into it men who had an interest in the colony, and in the preservation of all that concerned its welfare, which a nominee body seldom had, and which he believed they never could possess. But then they were told they must endeavour to assimilate the Upper Chamber to the House of Lords in this country. Talk of a House of Lords being made in the colonies out of the nominee elements of the Crown;—why it was really laughable to maintain for one instant that there would be any similarity between such a body and the House of Lords in the mother country. Their lordships must deal with these matters as they found them. They found no element in the colonies to correspond with the House of Lords, and although perhaps in appearance the appointment by the Crown of representatives of the Crown might look rather more like a House of Lords than a body elected by the people, yet if their Lordships came practically to examine that appearance, they would see how shadowy and unreal the whole theory was. Did any one suppose that if that assembly which he was now addressing were swept away, and a nominee chamber appointed in its stead, that the nominee Chamber would possess the moral influence which their Lordships possessed, and which he trusted they would long retain?—The thing was impossible. Let them in any way provide for the superior influence of the members of an elective Upper Chamber; let them insist upon a higher qualification either of elected or electors; let them give them a longer tenure of their seats or make the areas of representation more extensive, but let them not engraft upon this measure of freedom and contentment to the colony, a scheme which must end in disappointment and be the cause of future quarrel.

Earl Grey: He came next to the question of the Constitution of the general legislature, and he was prepared to say, from the experience of more than twenty years, during which he had closely attended to the affairs of the colonies, both in and out of office, that the most defective part of the colonial Constitutions in the North American colonies was the Legislative Council. By the old form of the colonial Constitutions which had prevailed up to 1791, the Legislative Council was put, not upon the footing of a second and independent chamber of the legislature: it was the same body which advised the Governor, consisting of a very small number of persons for the most part holding high offices in the colonial Government. To this day, in Jamaica, the Council was styled her Majesty's Privy Council for Jamaica, and claimed no power of originating measures of legislation: not merely money Bills, but Bills of any kind, it was beyond its power to originate: it merely had the power of amending or rejecting Bills sent from the Assembly. The tenure of their office as Legislative Councillors was always formerly during the pleasure of the Crown, but by the Act of 1791 the Councillors of Canada were appointed for life. The noble Duke had most justly remarked on the perfect absurdity of talking of a nominee Legislative Council as an imitation of that House. It had not the most distant or faint resemblance to the House of Lords. The House of Lords was an institution altogether peculiar to this country, that Parliament could no more create than they could create a full-grown oak. It had grown up as part of our institutions from the earliest times, and was like no other body in any country in the world, and no imitation of which had ever been in the slightest degree successful.

Now, he (Mr. Cowper) asked whether these high parliamentary authorities did not afford a fair justification of the efforts of those who do not wish to see introduced into this colony a system of legislation which has not worked well anywhere else—(Hear),—but who, on the contrary, desired to have a system which, whilst it would be conservative, would also be popular. (Cheers.) Why, the news brought only now by the Victoria steamship showed that in Jamaica the Government had nearly come to a dead-lock in consequence of the dissensions between the two Houses that were constituted somewhat on the principle so strongly advocated by the supporters of the Bill before the Council. (Hear.) Whilst at the Cape, a Constitution had been lately granted on the general terms now sought for by the people of New South Wales without the walls of the Legislative Council, and for whose good working at the Cape the most sanguine expectations had been expressed. (Hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) candidly admitted that the introduction of a new Constitution was to be regarded as an experiment, and one whose success or failure might be a question to be debated in very different terms by the best intentioned men. (Hear.) Great stress had been laid upon the expediency of introducing an order of hereditary titles, because it would form a conservative element; but then the hon. and learned member for Sydney had suggested that these titles were to be matters of the future; whilst he, (Mr. Cowper) would ask, why, if these titles were to have the conservative power expected from them, were they not to come into operation at once?

Mr. WENTWORTH: the hon. member has quite misunderstood me. What I did say was this—the hereditary and elective principle proposed in the bill could not come into force for the next thirty or forty years; but it never was suggested by me that the hereditary titles could not be conferred at once.

Mr. COWPER resumed: His hon. and learned friend the member for Cumberland had been twitted by the hon. member for New England with having, (he being hard up for a constitution) gone to the Dutch Boers of South Africa for one. (A laugh.) But the excellent constitution lately granted to the Cape of Good Hope had originated, not with the Boers, but with her Majesty's Privy Council—(Hear)—an authority which he (Mr. Cowper) thought would be a very good one for the colonists of New South Wales to refer to, and abide by, if in framing their new Constitution they could not agree among themselves. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the vaunted Canadian Constitution, he (Mr. C.) would invite particular attention to a significant fact. In September last a member of the Canadian Government had drawn the attention of the legislature to the mischievous tendencies of the present Constitution, and in a speech of considerable ability, to which he (Mr. Cowper) earnestly recommended the careful consideration of the Council, he had explained the alterations and modifications which he signified his intention of proposing during the present year. The speech, as reported, was as follows :—

Mr. Morin begged leave to call the attention of the House to a subject of much importance—of so much importance that he did not desire the Assembly to take action on it immediately, but merely to give the resolutions he would introduce, some degree of attention, and then allow them to lie over until next year. He proposed this course, because it would be highly inexpedient, at the present moment, to proceed with anything like haste for although the subject had been long agitated in this Province,—and although at one time it received the unanimous approbation of the inhabitants of Lower Canada—the change in the form of the Provincial Government has brought about a corresponding change in public opinion. It is well known that under the old constitution, a certain number of persons, closely connected with the Executive branch of the Government, and entirely free from the influence of public opinion, formed the Legislative Council; and that, as they formed also the Executive Council of the Governor, they were stronger than the popular branch of the Legislature and interfered materially with the action of that body. The annoyance at length became so aggravated that the people of L. C. looked on the Legislative Council as the roots of all their ills; and they therefore desired by petition, at different times, that the elective principle should be applied to that body. Since that time, a new constitution was formed—the constitutional action of the popular branch was recognised, and the two chambers were placed on an equality in respect of power. This being the case, much less inconvenience has been experienced under the present system than under the old; because under the old system, the Legislative Council was an obstacle, permanently and decidedly opposed to public opinion; whereas under the existing system, it is not opposed to popular opinion, and has never been so. Nevertheless, there are peculiar inconveniences, owing to the formation of that body. As there are but few persons in this country whose fortunes would enable them to take a position analogous to that of the Lords in England, the body does not possess that weight which it was intended to have. He did not mean anything which might be construed into a want of respect for its members. Many of them enjoy, deservedly, the confidence of the people of the country; and, in point of talent they stand on an equality with the members of the House of Assembly. He rendered to them that homage to which, individually and collectively, they are entitled; but he is of opinion that some change is necessary to render it an efficient working body. The means of the population of this province are bounded; and although there are some gentlemen of great wealth holding seats in either branch of the legislature, it necessarily follows that some indemnity should be paid to the members of the Legislative Council, in order to secure a full attendance. If that body were rendered elective, then the gentlemen composing it could very properly be indemnified.—This subject had occupied his attention as well as that of the other members of the Government, and he had resolved upon submitting a series of resolutions for the purpose of rendering it elective, but, he repeated, he did not desire that the House should act with precipitation. Public opinion is not sufficiently defined to act at once in a decisive manner; and it would be better to temporise until a clear and unmistakeable expression of that opinion could be obtained. During a recent discussion the intention of the Government had been in part explained, and he would say, in reference to one idea put forward by the member for Montmorenci, that he is utterly opposed to the plan of having only one Legislative Chamber. He believed that two chambers are necessary, to prevent errors in legislation, to revise and correct the details of a measure which may have passed one House. These are two of the reasons why he was in favour of having two chambers, and he thought it must be apparent that a great many errors would be allowed to pass unnoticed through a body composed of a large number of persons, whilst a smaller body would be enabled to examine those measures with more deliberation. Being thus in favour of having two Chambers, he thought some difference ought to be made in the manner of constituting them. Therefore, if the representatives of the people in the Lower House were increased to 120 in number for the two sections of the province, he thought that there should be 60 members of the Council. The country would thus be divided into 120 territorial divisions, and two of those divisions would unite together. He believed it would be better to elect the members of the latter body for a period of nine years, a certain proportion retiring by rotation at the end of three years. People might ask, who are to be the electors? He would reply, that the Government had not thought fit to express the opinion that there should be any difference between the electors for the two branches, as persons qualifying as electors for a member of the House of Assembly, would assert that they were also disqualified to vote for a member of the Legislative Council; and thus, although there might be a difference in theory, there would be none in practice, and the attempt to distinguish between the two classes would only lead to confusion. The Government had been asked whether it was their intention to establish a property qualification for the Legislative Councillors—he would say that he did not consider it a point of great importance; but he did not think that their choice should be left entirely unlimited. There is a class of persons in the country sufficiently numerous to select from them sixty Legislative Councillors, and composing a class which has already enjoyed the confidence of the country in a high degree. He referred to those persons who now hold, or who may have held seats in the Legislative Council, or the House of Assembly, wardens of the counties, and mayors of cities. As to the manner of working out such a Constitution he did not see any difficulty whatever—the Crown should have the power of dissolving either or both of the Chambers. If there should be any difficulty between the two branches, the Crown from its highest position would be enabled to decide which accorded best with the state of public opinion, and dissolve the other. He also proposed that the Legislative Council so constituted should possess the power of trying high public functionaries charged with misdemeanours. He had no fear that a position of this kind would be unacceptable to the Government of England, because she is indisposed to interfere in the internal affairs of any of the colonies, and because she has already granted similar constitutions to other colonies. He concluded by moving that the House do go into Committee of the whole on these resolutions on Friday next.

He (Mr. Cowper) was the more solicitous to secure the attention of the House to his speech of Mr. Morin, because it had been delivered in the Canadian Legislature, and proved beyond all doubt that, in the colony whose institutions the supporters of the Constitution Bill before that Council sought to copy, it was the opinion of high authorities that great changes were necessary. He (Mr. Cowper) contended therefore that this was of itself a strong reason why the Council should pause before it adopted a system here, which, as regarded Canada, might have been changed by the Imperial Parliament before the present Bill arrived in London (hear). The hon. and learned member for Sydney had expressed his earnest wish that the Constitution now to be framed for New South Wales should be a permanent one. Now he, Mr. Cowper, desired to live under firm and permanent institutions as much as did any man; but he felt assured that, with the rapid changes which this colony was undergoing yearly, it would be found necessary in the course of a few years to make many modifications in any form of constitution which might be adopted—excellent and perfect soever as it might now appear. (Hear.) Indeed, he could have ardently desired that the question of the new Constitution had been postponed for another year; for now the colonists were, as yet, ignorant of what might be the high promise of their prosperity and wealth, and were also unaware what changes might not have taken place in the Canadian Constitution. Supposing that when the present Bill reached England, and it was found that the present Constitution of Canada was upset and a new one substituted, would it not be inconsistent, indeed childish, for this Council to recant, and to say, "Give us Canada's new Constitution in place of the old one which we have so ardently prayed for?" (Cheers.) With regard to the preservation in the Constitution Bill of the principles of the Elective Act of 1851, he (Mr. Cowper) desired to say a few words. In his speech in Council on the 11th of April of that year, the Colonial Secretary had said,

I am prepared with irresistible evidence to show that property had entered very largely into the settlement of the electoral system embodied in the Reform Act; and, although it is true that sixty boroughs, previously returning 119 members, were entirely disfranchised, and one member taken from each of forty-seven others, it is yet abundantly evident that a regard to population had not led to this result. And it is fitting I should here say a few words in reply to an argument used by some honorable members, who have advocated the population basis. Failing altogether to discover anything in the provisions of the Reform Act, that it was intended as a final measure; and it may be remarked, in evidence of its finality, that no succeeding ministry has attempted to unsettle the system of representation affirmed by it. I am, therefore, I think, fully justified in describing it as a final measure—final, at least, as regarded the circumstances then under consideration—and final, as far as finality can be said to attach to any political arrangement under the elastic principle of the British constitution, which happily and wisely adapts itself to the progress and exigencies of society.

Now he (Mr. C.) not only differed from the Colonial Secretary in respect to the Electoral Act affording a just representation of the people, but he also considered that the defence of that Act by the hon. gentleman and others, on the ground that it was based on the Reform Act of 1832, which being a final measure, was one upon which it was safe to base ours, was a line of defence which could not be sustained. It was unfortunate for the arguments of those who defended the Electoral Act on the ground that the scheme of electoral divisions contained in the Reform Act was a final measure, that by the time our Electoral Act reached London, Lord John Russell had notified his intention to bring in a bill to reform the Reform Act. (Loud cries of hear) On the 11th of February last his lordship, in describing the course which the government intended to pursue in the selection and order of public business said—

There is one subject upon which I have no doubt I am expected to say something—I allude to the important subject of the amendment of the representation of the people in Parliament. (Cries of hear.) My noble friend at the head of the Government has already stated that the amendment of the representation was a part of the measures which were in his contemplation. I beg the attention of the House while I say a few words with respect to this question. In the years 1849 and 1850 and 1851 the Government over which I had the honour to preside considered this question, and hoped to be able to introduce a bill on the subject. But the Government over which I presided shortly after dissolved. It was then reported that I had said I would introduce a more comprehensive measure than had been hitherto contemplated. That statement was utterly unfounded. I neither stated that I would bring in a more comprehensive measure, nor that I would bring in any measure at all. What I stated was, that I was quite ready to consider the subject. Now, the question to be considered by the present Government was, whether it was their duty to propose that the subject of amending the representation should be thrown aside for the present session, in order that other pressing matters might be legislated upon, or whether they should endeavour to effect a renewal of the Income-tax for the present year without any observation or discussion whatever, in order that they might devote the whole of their time to that one subject of Parliamentary Reform? I need not say that it is impossible to appoint a time for the introduction of a Reform Bill. The subject requires considerable preparation, if it be really intended to pass a measure that shall prevent for many years to come, the necessity of again legislating upon it. Considering, therefore, the deliberation that would be necessary, considering the inquiries that would be requisite to perfect any measure that should have a permanent effect, her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the subject of amending the representation ought not to be introduced in the present session of Parliament. By acting in accordance with that opinion, I believe they are consulting both the public interest and the ultimate success of the measure itself. I believe that if we were

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to give up the consideration of all other measures for the sake of devoting ourselves extensively to this subject of Reform, we should neither be consulting the interest of the public nor the completeness of the measure we are seeking to accomplish. I believe it would be far better that we should have further information and further deliberation on this important question; that it would be advantageous to postpone settling it, even for a considerable time, rather than legislate upon it prematurely and without sufficient preparation. I think, however, that immediately after the commencement of the next session of Parliament it will be the imperative duty of the Government to introduce a measure upon this important subject. (Cheers.)

It was thus made clear that in whatever light the noble author of the Reform Act viewed it as a final measure in 1832, he entertained very different opinions in 1853; and he (Mr. Cowper) felt assured that no person who had ever calmly considered that great constitutional measure had ever regarded it as a final one. (Hear.) What he (Mr. Cowper) desired to impress upon the Council was, that in this colony there were no vested interests which could be damnified by a system of representation whose basis was population rather than property. In the quotation made by the Colonial Secretary from the speech of Mr. Macauley on the Reform Bill, the following passage was to be found:—"Ours is not a government on the principle of property; it is only a government founded on some fragments of property, and no principle whatever presided over its formation. It had been said that it was never better than at present; but the House was there to enquire into what it ought to be, not into what it had been; they were legislators—not antiquarians." He (Mr. Cowper) quite agreed with the right hon. gentleman, and as that Council was assembled to enquire into the best system of representation for the colonists, he asked why not have that one which would be most generally approved, and which from its popularity promised to work well? There was one feature in the proposed electoral division to which he strongly objected, namely, the undue preference given to the squatting interests. Out of 54 members the pastoral districts were to have 12 members, the counties 26, and Sydney and the hamlets, and the boroughs 10. This was the scheme proposed in the bill; for East Camden, West Camden, Cook and Westmoreland, one additional member each; for Cumberland, two additional; for Durham, Murray and St. Vincent; Northumberland and Hunter; Philip, Brisbane and Bligh; Roxburgh and Wellington; Murrumbidgee; Lachlan and Lower Darling; Liverpool Plains and Gwydir, New England and M'Leay, Sydney, Sydney Hamlets, Parramatta, Northumberland Boroughs, Stanley Boroughs, one additional member each. So that in this addition of the 18 new elective members to the present 36, it was seen that it was proposed to give to Sydney, Sydney Hamlets, and the populous boroughs only five additional members, whilst four were added to the pastoral districts, and nine to the counties. He (Mr. Cowper) believed that the population of the colony might be estimated at 206,000; and he thought that he should not be far out in assuring this to be an approximation to the distribution:—

13 districts of the old counties, say	...	90,000
8 pastoral districts	...	31,000
City of Sydney	...	50,000
Sydney Hamlets	...	10,000
Boroughs	...	25,000
		206,000

Well, this population was thus to be represented—

Population.	Members.
90,000	26
31,000	12
50,000	4
10,000	2
25,000	10
	54

Was this he (Mr. Cowper) asked a fair system of representation? (Hear.) It would be answered, that population was not the only element to be taken into consideration; but he believed that in this colony property and population went very nearly together, and that if the various electoral districts were carefully analyzed, it would be found that as regarded their property, every 3000 or 4000 of the colonists might be justly said to be entitled to one representative. (Hear.) With respect to the opinions of the highest authorities in England as to the fairest system of representation, he (Mr. Cowper) would refer to the report of the Privy Council on the Constitution of the Cape of Good Hope. They in the fairest spirit said—

With regard to the number of members of which the Assembly should consist, and to the principle upon which the division of the colony into electoral districts should be made, we are disposed generally to concur with Mr. Montagu, the Colonial Secretary. We consider it to be an important and valuable suggestion that the towns and the rural districts should be separately represented in the manner recommended by Mr. Montagu; we do not however, concur with him in thinking that it would be expedient altogether to reject the principle of making some allowance for the extent as well as the population of a district, in determining its share of the representation, on the plan which is adverted to in the despatch of Lord Stanley we have already quoted, as having been in some cases adopted in North America. No doubt if that principle were carried to the extent which has been supposed by Mr. Montagu, in the case he has put in illustration of its probable operation, it would lead to very inconvenient results; but we apprehend that this has never been contemplated: and, on the other hand, if the inhabitants of Cape Town, who are said to constitute one-fifth of the whole population of the colony, were on that account to return so many as a fifth of the members of the Assembly, there can be no doubt that the power of joint and combined action which they would enjoy from their residing within so limited a space, and with such facilities for communicating with each other, would give them far more than a proportionate weight in the Legislature with the same number of inhabitants scattered over a wide extent of territory, and that the more remote and thinly peopled districts would be deprived of that share of influence which, in fairness, they ought to possess. Hence we would recommend that a rule should be adopted, by which the strict numerical proportion between the number of the population and that of the members they should be entitled to return, should be somewhat qualified in favour of the more thinly-peopled districts.

To this extract from a most valuable document, drawn up in the most liberal and enlightened spirit, he (Mr. Cowper) desired to direct the attention of those who proposed to set aside the principle of numerical proportion, and to consider the interests of property alone. The question as to the preponderance asked to be given to the squatting interests was a very serious one; and he (Mr. Cowper) had heard the Attorney-General himself express his opinion that the greatest caution would be requisite to guard against abuses creeping into the Legislature, whenever to that body might be given the disposal of the waste lands of the colony. (Hear, hear.) Now, with 12 members in that Council representing the squatting interests, and 26 the landed interests, would not a question of lands be discussed with a fearful disproportion of numbers, when the towns and boroughs were represented but by 16? (Loud cries of hear, hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) was not disposed to refer with disrespect to a most valuable class of the colony's producers; nor was he inclined to sound an unnecessary note of alarm; yet he did feel that if ever serious dissensions entered hereafter into the discussions of the local legislature, they would arise upon this very point of the squatters' undue supremacy. (Hear.) It was not to be forgotten that when, in 1851, the Colonial Secretary urged the claims of the squatters to a large share in the representation, he urged that they were a specially taxed class, paying a large annual assessment, and so contributing very considerably to the public revenue; but this assessment had since that time been done away with, and there surely could not now be any reason why four members should be added to the eight who at present represented this powerful and influential class. These four members might surely be divided among other interests; but really upon the question of interests the Committee seemed to have but little sympathy. The first proposition, to give an additional member to a district on account of its gold interest was lost in committee, although certainly Bathurst might have been to a certain extent entitled to that boon, and certainly would have obtained it, if class interests had not weighed with the committee. There were minor features in the Bill to which he (Mr. Cowper) did not think it necessary to refer at that stage. He must however advert to the manner in which the Bill had as yet been discussed in that House, and observe, with pain, that he did not conceive it had been discussed with impartiality (Loud cries of hear). He was not at all surprised at the feeling in regard to the progress of this debate which had been manifested out of doors. In that House, all the speakers in favour of the measure had been saluted with loud and unusual applause, whilst marked coldness, or derisive cheers had been the lot of those who had consistently stated their conscientious objections to principles which they believed were fraught with mischief to the colony. This conduct had given rise to a general opinion out of doors that there was a conspiracy in that House against the liberties of the colony. (Hear, hear, hear.) And he (Mr. Cowper) did not shrink from expressing his fears that some of the proceedings of that Council gave a colour for that opinion. (Hear, hear.) What were hon. members but representatives of the people? Had they not, then, a right and duty to listen fairly and dispassionately to what they whom they represented had to say? Therefore when they would not listen, but brow-beat and bullied those who addressed them in the language of earnest yet respectful remonstrance, could they be surprised that they themselves were brow-beat and bullied in return? As to the cry of checking the progress of democracy, and fearing the great influx of American republicans and other persons dreaded as dangerous visitors, he (Mr. Cowper) could only say, he for himself had no such fears. He had seen a very great influx of strangers to these shores, and had hoped to have seen a much greater one. As to the suggested misconduct of the people, had not Sir Charles Fitz Roy expressed to the Secretary of State his unqualified admiration of the conduct of the mining population under the sudden excitement of our gold discoveries? And had it not been a matter for warm congratulation on the part of the Home Government that New South Wales has so proudly distinguished herself in the exciting days of her golden prosperity? (Loud cheers.) In alluding to this gratifying feature of our social and moral condition, the Colonial Minister has expressed his opinion that the people of this colony were quite fit for self-government; and yet language had been uttered in that Council deploring the altered character of the colony! (Hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) had travelled much through the various rural districts, and he did not believe that there was the slightest fear of any social disorganization. In fact, it was really a matter of wonder and amazement to find that in a gold country, with arrivals of gold seekers from all parts of the world so small an amount of crime had arisen. (Hear.) But if crime did increase, were not the powers of the local Government most ample? Had not that Council always evinced the utmost readiness to arm the Executive with sufficient power to keep good order? (Hear.) He (Mr. Cowper) foresaw no danger; but if danger were feared, then it was the more incumbent to adopt a form of popular government which would be held in respect and affection by the people. (Hear, hear.) Very sorry had he been to hear in that House so many expressions of distrust of the people, for assuredly it would do that Council no good in the eyes of the authorities at home. (Hear.) It was possible that the Bill before the House might be read a second time—that its supporters might persist in carrying it through without either modifications or amendments; but if so, he should deeply lament it, because he knew well how such a result would be viewed throughout the colony. He had talked about checking the growth of democracy, but he (Mr. Cowper) entreated them not to sow the seeds of anarchy. (Hear, hear.) Depend upon it when the people of this colony were made fully aware how generally the opinions they had expressed on the proposed Constitution were shared in by the people of England, they would view with feelings far removed from favourable the determination to press on a measure which cramped the powers of this community, at the very moment it was the avowed desire of the Imperial Government to increase them. (Hear.) As to the assertion that the colony desired "separation" from the parent state, he (Mr. Cowper) believed that he spoke the language of the colony, when he denied that any feeling existed for throwing off the sway of the Imperial Government, and of Her Majesty's mild and benignant administration. (Loud cheers from all parts of the House.) Long might this colony continue in connexion with the British Crown; but it was not treasonable to look through a long vista of years and foresee the time when the day of peaceful and friendly separation might arrive. (Hear, hear.) In the words of Sir Robert Peel upon the Canadian question: it was to be hoped that when they did part they would part on good terms. (Cheers.) He (Mr. Cowper) hoped that neither himself nor his children would live to see that day; yet bad might be the effect on the people if the discussions of that Council were continued in the same spirit as heretofore. He (Mr. C.) had said enough to show that, although in the first instance he had asked for a constitution similar in its outline to that of Canada, yet they were not pledged to adopt that form, nor to carry it out when after careful deliberation they believed it to be wrong. Looking at the various despatches of Sir John Pakington and the Duke of Newcastle it was quite clear that every latitude on that point was given to the Council, who were bound to take that latitude and comply with the earnest desire of this community, and with the opinions expressed by leading members of Parliament, as well as by ministers of the Crown. Holding these opinions, he (Mr. C.) should vote for the amendment of the hon. and learned member for Cumberland, and when the discussion was resumed, he trusted it would be marked with less of partiality than heretofore. A better spirit would, he sincerely hoped, produce

> Kind equal rule, the Government of lands,
> And all partaking freedom, which alone
> Sustains the name and dignity of man.

The hon. member resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Mr. JAMES MACARTHUR followed in a very able and lengthy speech, but the hon. member's authorities were so lengthy, that we are compelled for want of space to postpone the report till to-morrow.

Mr. CAMPBELL supported the second reading of the Bill, reserving the right to amend some of the clauses in committee.

Dr. DOUGLASS then moved the adjournment of the debate till this day.

POSTPONMENTS.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed; and it was agreed that to day the resumption of the Constitution debate should take precedence of all other business.

The Council then adjourned at nine o'clock.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF GOLD.

THE overdue Southern Escort has delivered at the Colonial Treasury, the following quantities of gold.

	Oz.	dwt.	gr.
From Braidwood ...	621	19	6
Major's Creek ...	137	19	0
Bell's Creek ...	99	15	0
	859	13	6

List of consignees:—

FROM BRAIDWOOD.			
A. Dreutler ...	46	11	0
J. W. and S. Thompson ...	65	10	0
W. Terrey ...	39	19	12
D. Cooper, jun. ...	169	18	18
Phillip Hart ...	300	0	0
	621	19	6
FROM MAJOR'S CREEK.			
W. Dean ...	137	19	0
FROM BELL'S CREEK.			
John Favine ...	13	15	0
W. Deane ...	86	0	0
	99	15	0

Cash received by escort from Braidwood—for the Colonial Treasurer, £69 15s.: for John Taylor, £300.

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.—A special general meeting of the members of the Australian Club will be held at the Club House this afternoon, at one o'clock.

CENTRAL POLICE OFFICE.—The sitting magistrates yesterday were the Mayor, the Police Magistrate, and Mr. Hargraves. There was a list of 21 persons apprehended for drunkenness: 3 paid 20s. each on becoming sober at the watchhouse, 4 paid 5s. each in Court, 2 were discharged, 1 was sent to gaol for a month as an idle and disorderly person, and the remainder submitted to the usual alternative on non-payment of 5s. penalties.—The general charge list was very light, and the cases unimportant: mostly either trifling assaults or indecorous conduct in the streets. The Summons' list had two or three cases under the Landlord Act, and one or two others of little interest.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. BURT.—At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Barouche, Phaetons, Gigs, Carts, Dray, Harness, &c.

MR. W. DEAN.—At the Australian Auction Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads, Longcloths Parasols, &c., damaged; at 11 o'clock, Iron Bedsteads, Lounging Chairs, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Ironmongery, Paper, &c., Glassware, Saddlery, Whips, Earthenware; at half-past 11 o'clock, Tinware; at half-past 12 o'clock, Irish Butter, Maize.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At the Stores of Messrs. Rawack, Brothers, and Co., George-street, opposite Hunter-street, at 11 o'clock, Drawing-room Suites, Horsehair Sofas, Mahogany Cane-seated Chairs.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Teas; at 11 o'clock, American Flour, Table Salt, Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Girths, &c.; also, Damaged Slops.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, the barque Victoria, 298 tons; also, Wearing Apparel, Personal Effects.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Shop and Residence, Botany Road, Cottages at Redfern, the Station of Marouan, in the New England district, with 5000 Sheep, 4000 Sheep without station, Building Allotments at Campbelltown, Cottage and Premises at Darlinghurst, House and Land at Muswellbrook.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Draught Horses, &c.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Bagatelle and Backgammon Boards, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Fancy Pipes, Gold Watch.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—At his Mart (late Mr. G. Pickering's), King-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Havannah Cigars, Pipes, Cheese, Ale, New Zealand Hay, Ink, Blacking, Maize, Anchovies.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Guns, Pistols, Jewellery, Wearing Apparel, Boots, Shoes, Engravings, Books, &c.

MR. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Jewellery, Watches, Pistols, Oatmeal, Saddles, Harness.

MR. H. A. GRAVES.—At Mrs. Lucas', Golding's-buildings, Bathurst-street West, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. W. SHOPLAND.—On the premises, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, &c.

THE REV. R. ALLWOOD.—The numerous friends of this gentleman will be pleased to hear that he has arrived safely in England, and that he had an interview with the Duke of Newcastle, at the Colonial Office, on Tuesday, June 14th.

ASSAULTS.—Margaret Wells was yesterday charged by John Connor, of Gloucester-street, with having unlawfully assaulted him. Complainant deposed that on the 20th instant, on returning home from work he found the defendant in his house; he said nothing to her, nor did she speak to him; being fatigued, he lay down; in a short time the defendant without any provocation struck him on the cheek with a plate, he still lying on the bed, and inflicted a wound which was yet but partially healed. This was the assault. Defendant said that Connor went home drunk, and that she (living next door) was called in by his wife as he was beating her; she interposed between the belligerents, and shared the proverbial consequences of such an interference; she denied the assault alleged, and accounted for the wound on Connor's cheek by stating that he fell and injured himself. There being no witness to support her statement, she was found guilty of the assault, and sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. with 4s. 6d. costs, which Mr. Wells forthwith paid down.—Joseph Parker was summoned to answer the complaint of John J Curran, of Parramatta-street, grocer, who deposed that defendant was indebted to him for supplies, but sloped off without a settlement, on the 24th instant: having discovered the place of his abode, he (complainant) went to him for payment of the account, and receiving a reply at once shuffling and insulting, he called him in reply a little rogue, whereupon defendant struck him two blows across the face with a strap, and then seized a candlestick, when he (complainant) thought it prudent to retire. Parker was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s. with 4s. 6d. costs, or to be imprisoned for seven days.

LUNACY.—On Monday a man named Edward Hogan was brought before the Mayor by Constable Cannon, who deposed that about two o'clock in the morning he saw him come over a wall of about nine feet in height, and run as if in great terror along Riley-street, being at the time perfectly nude. He followed and apprehended him, and believing that he was mad confined him for protection. The poor fellow made a rambling statement of horrors to which he had been subjected, and was then remanded, the attention of Dr. Rutter in the meantime to be called to him. Yesterday Dr. Rutter deposed that he found the man labouring under a variety of extraordinary delusions; he was decidedly of unsound mind, and required medical treatment. He was thereupon, in default of sureties for good behaviour, committed to gaol for fourteen days.

STEALING.—A man named Thomas Jones was yesterday committed to take his trial under the following circumstances: Richard Gilmore, of Sussex Street, dealer, deposed that on Monday evening the prisoner and another man went to his shop; prisoner said he wanted some money, and he wished to raise a few shillings, by exchanging his coat and hat for similar articles of inferior value; he agreed upon a hat and coat, and to take 10s. as the difference in value; he had paid over the money, when two or three other men entered the shop, and while he was attending to them, the prisoner and his comrade went away, taking also the coat he had purchased; so soon as he had supplied the wants of the fresh customers, he went in search of the two, having obtained the assistance of Sergeant M'Gee. He found the prisoner, but neither his companion nor the coat; prisoner said that the other man took the coat. Prisoner and his companion were stated in Court to be soldiers.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—On the 14th June last a case was heard at the Police Office, before Messrs. Dowling and M'Lerie, in which Thomas O'Halloran sought to recover possession of a tenement at Ultimo, of which one William Kirby was the overholding *weekly* tenant. The case was prosecuted by Mr. Brenan, Mr. Nichols appearing for the defence. It was dismissed on an objection taken by Mr. Nichols that the nature of the tenancy, instead of being, as alleged in the complaint, a weekly holding, was shown by the evidence to be tenancy at will, terminable at the pleasure of the landlord.—On Monday last the same parties appeared before Messrs. Dowling and Hargraves, to try the virtue of the new Act passed to facilitate the the ejection of *over holding tenements*, Mr. Brenan conducting the case for the complainant and Mr. Roberts defending. The information now set out the nature of the occupancy as a tenancy at will—which was the only difference, the evidence being as nearly as possible correspondent with that adduced at the trial in June. Mr. Roberts now contended that if the evidence proved anything it established a weekly tenancy between the parties, and not a tenancy at will. Their worships took time to consider, and yesterday decided in favour of the objection raised by Mr. Roberts, and thereupon dismissed the complaint. Such is the "glorious uncertainty of law."—Yesterday, Mr. George Weakly sought for a warrant of ejectment against John Michael Fitzsimmons, whose weekly occupancy of a house in Palmer-street had been determined by a notice to quit, but who nevertheless refused either to surrender possession or to pay the increased rent demanded. Mr. Stafford appeared for complainant, and Mr. Husband for defendant. It appeared that the notice in question required Fitzsimmons to deliver up possession on the 25th July, but Weakly on cross-examination admitted having received rent on the 8th August. This Mr. Husband contended was a waiver of the notice to quit, on which the whole proceeding was based, and complainant must be nonsuited. The Bench concurred in this view, and dismissed the complaint.

FIRE AT NEWTOWN.—On Monday night, while Mr. Blackstone's (of Newtown) groom was bedding the horses for the night, by some accident a piece of lighted candle fell among some loose straw, which instantly ignited, and the flames communicating to other forage the whole fabric was in a few minutes one sheet of flame. The glare was of course frightful, which soon brought Inspector Connor, and several policemen to the scene. Every exertion was used to extinguish the fire, but quite in vain until the whole building, with a large quantity of hay and straw, were utterly destroyed. The groom was severely burnt, and was removed to the hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state.

BIRTHS.

At Vermont, on Sunday, the 28th instant, the wife of James J. Riley, of a son.

August 28th, Webster-place, Kent-street, Mrs. George Fairfield of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 30th instant, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Rev. H. Bobart, Hugh, youngest son of the late John Hamilton, Esq., of Sundrum, Ayrshire, to Margaret Clune, youngest daughter of the late George Innes, Esq.

DIED.

At Prospect, August 29th, George James, third son of the Rev. George N. Wood.

On the 23rd instant, David John Coote, eldest son of Mr. John Coote, of the Travellers' Inn, Kyeamba, in his 17th year.

At his residence, 55, York-street, on 29th August, of Scarlatina, Samuel Dennis, the infant son of Samuel and Margaret Guy, aged two years and four months.

At Calcutta, on the 21st of April last, of cholera, in the 65th year of his age, Captain John J. R. Bowman, acting master-attendant of the port of Calcutta, in which department he had served with credit to himself, and much respected by all who knew him, for upwards of twenty-six years, as well as filling various other official situations in the Honorable the East India Company's Service. *He was brother to George and William Bowman, of Richmond, M.L.C.s*

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mrs. E. Howarth are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, which will move from the residence of Mr. George Mountain, Dalton's-lane, Parramatta-street, this afternoon at half-past 3 o'clock. CHARLES DALEY, Undertaker, No. 20, Goulburn and Sussex streets. 8501

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In yours of yesterday, in the article headed "Newcastle Regatta," you mentioned that the Lord Delaval's boat won the two oared race. I happen to know better, as I steered the winning boat, which belonged to the brig Anne Maria. Yours, &c., THOMAS MORTIMER, schooner William and Fanny. August 30. N.B.—The Lord Delaval's boat was not half way when the race was won. 8630

CASINO.—GEORGE PICKERING begs to inform his friends and the votaries of Terpsichore in general that a Casino will be held at his house, the Glen Albion Hotel, next Thursday, and every subsequent Thursday, when he will spare no trouble or expense to gratify his patrons. Gentlemen's tickets, 2s.; ladies, nil. 8633

THE undersigned have on hand and for sale, ex late arrivals,
Manila rope, assorted sizes
Coil rope
Manila cigars, 2s and 3s
Boots and shoes of all descriptions
Hodgson and Abbott's pale and royal diamond ale, in hogsheads
Bottled ale and porter, in four dozen cases
Earthenware
Flour, biscuit, oatmeal, barley, and peas, in barrels
Congou tea, in boxes
Cocoa, in barrels
Brazier's copper
Copper pump tacks
Corks
Paints
Soda water and ginger beer bottles
Belmont and sperm candles
Saddlery—comprising ladies' and gentlemen's saddles and bridles, martingales, gig and carriage harness, gig and carriage lamps and lamp irons, hames, tugs, girths, collars, &c.
Jewellery—comprising gold and silver watches, gold bracelets, brooches, neck ornaments, necklaces, neck chains, card cases and baskets, sugar baskets, salts, spoons, mustards, &c., &c.
Perfumery, in great variety
Canvas tents, assorted sizes
Heavy tarpaulins, in cases
No. 166 navy canvas
Woolbagging, assorted widths and qualities
Oil cloth, horse and waggon covers
Bags, suitable for maize, bran, biscuit, &c.
Ironmongery, hardware, and holloware—comprising Gothic hall stoves, elliptic, register, Kent, and Sussex grates, boilers, air bricks, kitchen ranges, cart boxes, imperial weights, mould boards, fire and sad irons, truck and barrow wheels, rain water pipes, sash weights, iron bedsteads, dust pans and chamber buckets, ale and wine measures, boat, bullock, and dog chains, locks and hinges, brass candlesticks, shoemaker's thread, Kent hammers, short link chain, iron buckets, guns, pistols, revolvers, and percussion caps, mining tools, cooking apparatuses, iron safes and cash boxes, gold digger's belts, table and tea spoons, knives and forks, tin washhand basins, bowls, dram bottles, meat dishes, plates and drinking cups, pots, kettles, and frying-pans, horse and ox hobble chains, chest handles, shot assorted, Homay rag stones, tomahawks, broad, Kent, Suffolk, and felling axes, adzes, pickaxes, and mattocks, spades and shovels, wool mops, and broom and mop handles, planes, plane irons, augers, gouges, and chisels, iron screws, saw frames, drawing knives, punches, awls, spirit levels, spokeshaves, gimlets, awls, scrapers, &c., &c.
Patent and wrought nails, of all descriptions
Fancyware, comprising concertinas (10 to 28 keys) memorandum books, ladies' bags, mirrors, cigar cases, tobacco bags, match boxes, pipe cases, tinder and fusee boxes, indiarubber holders, purses, chains, bracelets, brooches, measuring tapes, musical boxes, snuff-boxes, &c., &c.
Also
300 cases and bales of Dry Goods, comprising almost every article at present in demand, viz.
White and grey sheetings and shirtings, all widths
Blue drillings
White and coloured rolled jaconets
Corded petticoats
Ready-made clothing of all descriptions
Moleskins and cords
8-4 to 12-4 Witney blankets
Rail, grey, and gentian blue blankets
Ribbons and flowers, in great variety
Orleans, alpacas, and coburgs
Laces—really a superb assortment
Girls', maids', and women's bonnets
Gents' Paris black silk hats
Men's, boys', and youths' thrasher hats
Kilmarnock bonnets
Linen thread, assorted colours
Cotton trouserings
34 to 40-inch brown and flax sheetings
" bleached
" checked and striped ditto
" creamed ditto
24 to 40-inch osnaburgs
" ducks
" brown russias
" hessians
White satin linen drills
Printed cotton handkerchiefs, in turkey red, &c.
" corah handkerchiefs
Spun silk bandannas
Black bandannas and ducapes
Oil cloth jackets, coats, capes, and sou'westers
Blue derrys and Bengal stripes
Clan stripes
Printed Orleans dresses
Gala plaids, assorted widths and qualities
Woollen cloths, in broads, pilots, &c.
Oregon dresses
Prints in great variety
Gents' pouches
Indiarubber and other braces
Ladies' and gents' black and fancy ties
Maids' and women's stays
Parasols and umbrellas
Habits and men's gloves
Carpets and travelling bags
Ladies', girls', and children's dresses and frocks
Ladies' fancy head-dresses, bracelets, and neck ties
Ladies' polkas, and merino and cachmere vests
Oilcloth table covers, plain and figured
Women's white cotton hose
Men's brown cotton hose and half-hose
Men's grey merino hose and half-hose
Men's half-hose, in grey knit, stripe cotton, brown cotton, rib and stripe, and white lambswool
Men's white merino hose
Men's white lambswool shirts and pants
Men's white cotton and royal rib pants
Men's scarlet and blue wool frocks
Men's stripe worsted frocks
Men's grey cotton frocks
Men's blue baize pilot shirts
Men's white, coloured, and spotted California frocks
Men's white, fancy knit, and blue wool frocks
Men's brown pique and white merino shirts
&c. &c. &c.
MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.

LONDON HOUSE, 240, PITT-STREET, Opposite the School of Arts.

J. C. BRANDON begs to inform the Ladies of Sydney, that he has taken the above premises, which will be opened on Saturday next, September 3rd, with an entire new stock of
Silk and fancy bonnets
Straw ditto
Leghorn ditto
Twelve cases ditto hats
Children's straw ditto
Lace caps
Feathers
Artificial flowers
Ribbons
Lace
Silks, &c., &c.
J. C. BRANDON takes this opportunity of thanking the public for the encouragement and support he has received since managing the business of his brother, Thomas Brandon, at 294, Pitt-street (which must be closed shortly). No exertion shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of those favours which have been conferred upon him. To have the newest style and best materials will also be his constant aim. 8636

BRUNSWICK HOUSE.
BABY LINEN. BABY LINEN.
JUST OPENED 6 Cases of Baby Linen, comprising
Infants' Night Gowns.
Do. Monthly do.
Long and Short Flannels.
Flannel Squares.
Do Rollers.
Infants Shirts.
Do. Night Caps.
Quilted Bibbs.
Long Robes.
Do. Long and Short Petticoats.
Nursery Diaper.
Bands, &c.
Sateen Jean Pelisses
Diaper Pinafores.
Holland do.
Gambroon Cauls.
Holland Dresses.
Print Frocks.
Cachmere Hoods, &c.
And a large assortment of Cachmere Cloaks in all colors.
Also a large stock of Ladies' Under Linen. To be obtained at
MISS BRADLY'S
Baby Linen Department, Brunswick House, 273, Pitt Street. 8590.

DIGGING SCENES IN GOLD.—Parties wishing to send home something of AUSTRALIAN WEALTH, to show the ADVANCEMENT OF ART in manufacture, which deserves admiration for the originality of the Idea and Execution, will find the above in BROOCHES AND RINGS at A. BLAU AND CO.'S, 469, George-street. 8448

ON SALE—
Allsopp and Son's Pale Ale } Bottled expressly
Truman's Extra Stout } for India and the Colonies
Gentlemen's superfine Clothing
London Starch
Manila Cigars, 2s and 3s.
C. R. ROBINSON and CO.,
8496 2, Bridge-street.

ON SALE, ex William Alfred, and Hashemy—
Forty tons potatoes (a good sample)
BUYERS AND LEARMONTH,
8544 Harrington-street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
INVOICES of the above on sale by the undersigned. Storekeepers, shippers, and other wholesale buyers will find every article they may require, and at the lowest possible price. J. M. ILLIDGE, 369, George-street, four doors from Market-street. 8644

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Cheaper than ever!
GENTLEMEN'S, Ladies', and Children's Boots and Shoes, of almost every description, on sale at greatly reduced prices, at J. M. ILLIDGE'S, 369, George-street, opposite the Market, four doors from Market-street. 8643

TENDER FEET! TENDER FEET!
A VARIETY of Gentlemen's and Ladies' soft and easy Boots and Shoes on sale, cheap, at J. M. ILLIDGE'S, 369, George-street, four doors from Market-street. 8642

MAIZE! MAIZE! MAIZE!
STILL remaining, a few hundred bushels of Maize, at 6s. per bushel; also, a very bright sample of the above, to be sold cheap, and in lots to suit purchasers. JOHN WALKER AND SON, behind the Markets. 8640

NEW FRUIT.—
500 boxes raisins
100 ditto muscatel ditto
20 caroteels currants
100 drums figs
20 tins French plums
On sale.
JOHN BEAMES, Wholesale Grocer,
8584 Four doors south of Post Office.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, about 16,000 fire bricks
8573 JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's Place.

LIME.—Van Diemen's Land Stone Lime, now landing, ex Emma, from Hobart Town, for sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 8510

FRENCH BUTTER, EX IRIS.—Fine fresh butter, for families and ships' use, in tins from 1 to 3 pounds, in any quantity, at 2s. per pound.
A. BROUSSOUZE AND CO.,
Wine and Spirit Merchants,
8495 Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by Mr. LANGLEY, Surveyor and Engineer, at his Offices, Pitt-street, the following eligible Properties:—
BONDI, 4 acres, suitable for a villa, overlooking Rose Bay and the Harbour.
CLARENCE TOWN, 100 acres, half a mile from town, now on the high road to the Dungog Gold Field, and only a quarter of a mile from the navigable part of the William River.
CLARENCE TOWN, the very best allotment, a corner, rich alluvial land, large frontage on the deep water of the William, and to the principal street.
WARKWORTH COTTAGE, near Jerry's Plains, formerly the residence of the Clergyman of the district, 20 acres, partly in vines and other cultivation, watered by Wollombi Brook.
BATHURST ROAD, the Meadow Flat, 30 acres, must become a town, fine land, the coaches all stop at Meadow Flat.
BATHURST ROAD, 30 acres on Solitary Creek, good land, called Pompey's Camp.
GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER, 2 half-acre allotments.
RAYMOND TERRACE, 2 half-acre allotments.
ALBURY, one half-acre allotment.
SCONE, half-acre allotment, one of the best in the town.
NOTE.—All these lands are original purchases from the Crown. 8448

AT LENEHAN'S, Upholsterer and Cabinet-maker.—A weather-boarded house, framed and shingled with forest oak shingles. Also a large assortment of colonial and English furniture of the most modern design and substantially made, to be sold at a very low price. Wooloomooloo-street, two doors from the Shamrock Hotel. 8594

TO the Lovers of a good Gun.—Left for sale with the undersigned, a Double-barrelled Gun, made by the celebrated Kavanagh, Dublin. GEORGE WHITFIELD, Gunmaker, 83, King-street. 8595

FOR SALE, at Mr. William Taylor's Coal and Timber Yard, foot of Market-street—
Three Portable Houses, two of four rooms, and one of two rooms 8500

NOTICE.—All Debts against the deceased, Mr. Stubberfield, Prince-street, are requested to be sent to Mr. MILLER, 476, George-street, before Tuesday next. Sydney, August 27. 8553

MR. THOMAS BOURKE.—A letter and a package is lying for you at Mr. Holman's, White Horse, George-street. 8493

CHARLES H. BARLEE, CHARLES AND FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, are requested to communicate with their uncle, JAMES L. LAWRENCE, recently from England. Address to the care of Montefiore, Graham and Co., Sydney. 8464

AUSTRALIAN CORDILLERA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.
I HEREBY give notice that George Charles Henry Wigan, surgeon; George Bond, commissioner; John M'Intyre, engineer; Henry Hore, captain of miners; all belonging to and accredited to the Cordillera Gold and Copper Mining Company, who came out in the barque Tory, and which was wrecked at Long Beach, in this colony, on the 15th July last, and Ezekiel Baker, Geologist *pro tempore* to the said Company, having been fully committed by the Bench of Magistrates, at Stroud, on Wednesday last, the 24th instant, for conspiracy and embezzlement of the aforesaid Company's money, to take their trial at the next session at Maitland, have been dismissed by me from the service of the said Company. I further give notice that James William White, who was sent out to this colony some few months ago, at the expense of the aforesaid Company, as their accredited agent, is also hereby dismissed by me from the service of the same; and that whatever business which has to be transacted henceforward on account of the aforesaid Company, be done through me alone, and not through any of the above named parties.
FRANCIS PRICE,
Superintendent, Australian Cordillera Gold and Copper Mining Company.
I further give notice, that Charles Alfred Owen has been appointed to do the duty of Secretary *pro tem.* in the place of George Wigan. 8471

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
In the Goods of Charles Brown, late of Goulburn, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to this Honorable Court for letters of administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said deceased to be granted to Johanna Brown, as the widow of the said deceased. Dated at Sydney, this 31st day of August, A.D. 1853.
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
126, King-street, Sydney,
8619 Proctor for the said Johanna Brown.

WANTED immediately, a House situated in town, containing from four to ten rooms and kitchen. One must be very large, and two of good size. Apply to A. S., *Herald* Office. 8626

WANTED to rent, Business Premises in a leading thoroughfare of Sydney. Address J. B., *Herald* Office. 8497

PREMISES wanted, immediately, in the business part of George or Pitt streets, suitable for wholesale trade. Address F. L., *Herald* Office. 8268

WANTED, by two gentlemen, Board and Residence in a private family with the use of a private sitting room. Address C. E., *Herald* Office. 8637

WANTED, Teams for Gundagai. CHARLES MOORE. The Hall, 284, Pitt-street. 8631

Established nearly ten years.
SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.
PERSONS of every trade and calling, both male and female, of good character, supplied from this office, either for town or country, on the shortest notice, and employment obtained for the unemployed generally.
☞ Vacancies for persons of various descriptions.
H. F. BRIMMER.
Open from 9 till 5 daily. 8491

WANTED, a duly qualified Surgeon, for the Guild Society. Apply to Mr. JOHN KEANE, 410, George-street. 8571

WHOLESALE SALESMAN WANTED, in a Wholesale Establishment in Sydney. No one need apply who is not well acquainted with the town and country buyers. Application to be made by letter, stating salary, &c., &c., to P. S., *Herald* Office. 8451

WANTED, a Clerk to journalize and post a set of books. None but thoroughly competent parties need apply by letter only to SMITH, CAMPBELL, and CO., Macquarie-place. 8550

TO Drapers' Assistants.—Wanted, two first-rate hands, accustomed to the Sydney trade. Apply to BRIDGMAN and ROW, 597, George-street. 8605

WANTED, a Young Man, who writes a good hand, and is quick at accounts. Apply to ROSSITER AND LAZARUS.

WANTED.—Wanted, for a Sheep Station in the district of Wide Bay, one or two respectable young men, who may wish to get an insight into pastoral pursuits. Apply to DAVID JONES AND CO., George-street. 8470

WANTED, a rough Cabinetmaker, to make packing cases, &c. Apply T. W. JOHNSTONE, 126, King and Castlereagh streets. 8488

WANTED
THREE Pairr of Sawyers. To good hands constant employment will be given.
Apply to J. Hill & Son, Undertakers, 107, King-street. 8589

WANTED, a man and his wife, as Cook and Housemaid, for a respectable family in the interior; also, a man to drive a team of horses. Apply to AGARS AND STABLER, Kent-street North. 8521

WANTED a Black-smith; one who thoroughly understands his business. To a man of industrious habits liberal wages will be given. Apply to AGARS AND STABLER, Kent-street North. 8520

WANTED, to proceed to Maneroo, several married couples, as house servants; also, shepherds and watchmen, and a boy and girl, the latter as housemaid. Apply to H. W. HAMILTON, Campbell's Wharf. 8502

WANTED, a Laundress; must produce testimonials as to character and ability. Apply to Mrs. DANIEL COOPER, O'Connell-street. 8597

WANTED, a Female, as House Servant. Apply to Mrs. PRITCHARD, No. 7, Colonnade, Bridge-street. 8596

A SERVANT of all Work and a Nurse Girl wanted, at Mrs. H. COHEN'S, 101, King-street. 8650

WANTED, a steady active Woman as general servant. The best wages given. Apply to Mrs. CURTIS, Jaque's Wharf, Sussex-street. 8620

WANTED, a Coachman. Apply to Mr. FANNING, Spring-street. 8497

WANTED, a smart active Lad, as Messenger, and to make himself generally useful. Apply at the *Englishman* Office. 8509

NIGHT WATCHMAN wanted for the Circular Quay. JAMES COOK. 31st August. 8606

TO PORTERS.—Wanted, an active steady Man to look after a horse and van, and to make himself generally useful. Must be able to furnish good references for honesty and sobriety from his last employers. Apply to Mr. JOHNSON, 169, Pitt-street South, Bedding Warehouse. 8571

WANTED, a Carter that knows the city well, and not afraid of work. Apply to G. PREDDEY, 205 and 207, Castlereagh-street. 8622

WANTED, a respectable Girl, willing to make herself useful in a family of two persons; a knowledge of plain needlework indispensable. Apply at Butler's Shirt Factory, Market street East. 8552

WANTED, two Draymen acquainted with the town. Apply to Mr. JAMES SMITH, Lower George-street. 8621

WANTED, six pairs of Sawyers, price thirteen shillings per one hundred feet. Apply to Mr. W. TAYLOR, Coal and Timber Yard, foot of Market-street. 8503

WANTED, two or three Stockmen for the Clarence River; also, one or two for the Richmond River: good wages will be given to any who may have a knowledge of the Northern Runs. Apply to Mr. CLARK IRVING, Office, George-street.

SHEPHERDS.—Wanted twelve Shepherds. Apply to DAVID JONES AND CO., George-street. 8471

WANTED, by a Lady and Gentleman proceeding up the country, a married couple as General Servants. Also a young girl, between the ages of 10 and 14, to wait on a lady. She will have to bind herself by agreement to remain three years, during which time she will be clothed, and every care taken of her. At the end of the time she will receive £15. To parents who may wish their daughters to learn their business, and at the same time secure a respectable and comfortable home for them, this is an excellent opportunity. Apply at Flood's House, Strawberry-hill. 8492

TO Drapers, Warehousemen, &c.—A business Man, well acquainted with the drapery business in all its branches, and with references of the highest order in Sydney, solicits a situation in a warehouse as Salesman, or in any capacity were trust and confidence are requisites. Address BATTISON, Post Office, Sydney. 8625

SCHOTTISCHE.—A gentleman wishing to learn this dance would be glad to hear of a lady who could give a few evening lessons. Apply to A. H. L., *Herald* Office, stating terms, &c. 8627

£5 REWARD.—Strayed from the paddocks of Mr. Perry, Penrith, within the last six months, a Chesnut Horse, about 16 hands high, branded ES on the off side neck and shoulder, one hind foot white. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. LANDERS, South Creek; Mr. PERRY, Penrith; or to Mr. J. T. NEALE, Sussex-street, Sydney, will receive the above reward.
August 30th. 8574

ONE POUND REWARD.
STRAYED from my residence, Paddington.—A red poll Cow, with star on the forehead, branded J I A and 3 under, on the left side, and heavy with calf. The above reward will be given to any party who shall deliver her at my residence, or give such information as may lead to the discovery of the same; and any party found harbouring her after this notice, will be proceeded against as the law may permit. JOHN STIRLING, Paddington. 30th August. 8592

LOST yesterday, between Pitt and George streets, a Cameo Brooch, figure human bust with dolphin's tail. Any person bringing the above to Mr. LAMB, Jeweller, George-street, will receive Ten Shillings reward. 8499

LOST.—£3 REWARD.—A Ship's Gig from the Barque Allandale; length 17 feet, painted white, with ship's name outside, and Wm. Dewson, the commander's name, inside. The above to be paid on delivery of the gig to Messrs. TAYLOR AND LOUGH, Shipping Masters, George street. 852

FOUND, about three weeks ago, a Greyhound or Kangaroo Bitch. The owner, on proving his right to her, and paying the expenses, can have her. Apply to JAMES BARR, Waverly Hotel, Balmain.

SION HOUSE, delightfully situated, with handsome apartments for families and gentlemen, Cumberland-street North. 8498

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—One or two persons can be accommodated at No. 3, Short-street, Surry Hills, near Mr. Dodd's School. 8623

FURNISHED Apartments to let, at the Glebe, a Sitting Room and Bedroom. An omnibus passes the door. Apply for address to Mr. PINHEY, Post Office, Parramatta-street. 8485

FURNISHED Apartments, situated in the most pleasant part of Elizabeth-street. For address apply 233, Elizabeth-street North. 8638

BOARD and Residence.—Gentlemen can be accomodated with the above by applying at Mrs. DONOHOE'S, Pitt-street, three doors south from the Congregational Church. 8641

BOARD and LODGINGS.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated in a quiet family, in a pleasant and healthy neighbourhood. Terms, £1 1s. per week. Apply to A. B., care of Mr. Connelly, Stationer, &c., South Head Road, where the address can be obtained. 8619

TWO or three Gentlemen can have retired and most respectably furnished Board and Residence, within a mile of Sydney. Coach-house and Stabling if required.
Apply to Mr. J. Allen, Stores, King-street, West. 8588

A MARRIED Couple, or Two Gentlemen, may meet with Board and Lodging with a respectable family, in a healthy locality, within 20 minutes' walk of the Post Office. For address apply at Mr. F. Reyling's, Tailor, George-street, near Hunter-street. 8409

STORES and YARD TO LET.—To let, those commodious Stores in the centre of Pitt-street, now occupied by Messrs. S. Peek and Co.; also a Yard, with stores and sheds. Apply to MITCHELL AND FELTON, or WILLIAM SHAW, 297 and 295, Pitt-street. 8583

TO LET.—One House and Shop, and three Cottages, to let, in Parramatta-street, and the Newtown Road. Apply to Mr. PETER ROYAL, at the Brisbane Sugar House, near the premises. 8522

HOUSE to LET, in Stanley-street, Hyde Park, containing six rooms, kitchen, &c., &c.; well of the purest water; possession on Monday next. Apply to Mr. E. GODDARD, next door. 8628

RACE COURSE.—Situate in the most eligible part of Sydney, fronting the Race Course, two large sitting rooms, and two bed rooms, partly furnished, with kitchen and servants' room, water laid on in the yard, &c., to let immediately. Apply to Mr. J. S. WALLACH, 332, Pitt-street, before 10 o'clock, a.m.; or, from half past one to half-past two o'clock, p.m. None but respectable parties need to apply. 8306

TO BE LET, two very large and compact Houses, doing a snug ready money business, in a central situation upon Lease, at a low rent. Any person who can command a capital will find this advertisement worthy their attention; the houses are suitable for a Bank or other public or Government institution. Also, a Dog Cart and two Gigs, and a set of silver-mounted harness for sale in exchange for any other kind of goods. Apply to the undersigned.
8100 J. H. NIXON, Phillip-street.

TO INVALIDS, or Persons wishing for a quiet Home in the Country.
To such persons there is now an eligible opportunity of securing a residence, with or without board, with a respectable family, at a short distance from Sydney. The house, which is pleasantly situated, is surrounded by a large garden and pleasure-grounds.
Terms very moderate. For further particulars apply to A. D. at the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. 8535

GLOBE HOTEL, YASS.

To Travellers to and from the Diggings south of Sydney.

CHARLES STEWART QUAIL begs to apprise the public, and particularly those in the vicinity of Yass, that he opened his old establishment, the Globe Hotel, opposite the Court House, Yass, on the 1st August ast.

In consequence of the necessary repairs to the premises, after an absence of two years, C. S. Quail was unable to complete his establishment in a style to ensure the comfort of gentlemen and families travelling through this town before that time.

C. S. Quail begs to solicit a share of that patronage from his old friends and supporters that was so liberally bestowed on him for a number of years in Yass; and C. S. Q. promises that there shall be nothing wanting to make his establishment replete in everything necessary to ensure comfort to all kind patrons; and he flatters himself that he can give that satisfaction to those that will favour him with a call that will gain their esteem and support.

Yass, August 16. 6342

WOOLPACK INN, HAYMARKET.

THE undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that the rumour of his having sold his business and vacated his premises is wholly unfounded, as they can ascertain by calling at his hostelrie. Settlers from the interior will find, as heretofore, at the Woolpack, every accommodation for both man and beast on reasonable rates.

Good paddocks for bullocks, and large yard for teams.

JAMES STEWART.

August 23. 7402

GEORGE TULLY, of the late firm of Mitchell and Tully, begs to express his thanks to friends on the Hunter and in the colony generally, also to the mercantile community, owners and masters of vessels trading to the port of Newcastle, for their kind patronage during his residence for the last twelve years in this city.

G. T. wishes to make it known to his old patrons that he, as Custom House agent, ship agent and broker, and general agent, will be at all times prepared with punctuality, civility, and despatch, to receive and execute any orders that he may be honoured with.

Brandy, rum, and gin supplied to shipping in bond.

Wine in wood and bottle, of best quality, to be had at the stores of

GEORGE TULLY.

A large and constant supply of oaten and lucerne hay and maize on hand.

Newcastle, July 7. 1280

GREAT EXPOSITION.

Now open! Now open! Now open, the Pantechnetheca, Pitt-street, three doors South of the Theatre.

THE Proprietors beg to announce that the extensive alterations of the premises being now completed, they are now prepared to offer the most choice stock of new Goods ever offered for public inspection, consisting of shawls, silks, general drapery, clothing, &c., ex late arrivals.

The proprietors also beg to call the attention of the public to their bespoke tailoring department, and guarantee, for cut and fashion, they will be second to no house in the trade.

Their stock of tents, tarpaulins, blankets, hosiery, &c., will be found replete in all its branches.

In the rear of the premises is a store well stocked with new goods, which wholesale buyers, storekeepers, and settlers are particularly invited to inspect.

ELLIS AND HART,

8231 Proprietors.

DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BED-ROOM FURNITURE may be had in endless variety at Dean's Furniture Warehouse, City Theatre, Market-street, together with bedding of every description, blankets, counterpanes, furniture, chintzs, bell pulls, hearthrugs, &c., together with the finest stock of

CHIMNEY GLASSES

Dressing glasses, cabin ditto, in gold, maple, and rosewood frames ever imported. This lot of goods is very superb, in most excellent condition, and the cheapest in the market.

COUNTRY BUYERS, SHIPPERS,

And private purchasers will do well to inspect them, as there is certainly no other house in the colony can offer such a variety for their selection; also just opened

TEN COTTAGE PIANOFORTES

Of superior make, 6½ octaves, by Broadwood and Manktelow, of London. Music stools, canterburys, whatnots, music stands, for concert rooms; with every other description of useful and elegant household furniture. An inspection of this extensive stock is open to all persons, whether purchasers or otherwise.

Mark the address—

PETER AND WILLIAM DEAN,

City Theatre, Market-street.

A GAS COOKING and Ventilating Apparatus for sale, and on view for orders of similar goods. Parties to whom cleanliness and economy are objects for consideration, hotel-keepers, &c., should by all means see this surprising invention, which is at home the admiration of all who have seen it. 8075

HOLLOWAY'S DEPOT,

78, King-street,

Sydney, July 7, 1853.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

BY the Anna Mary, now in the harbour, and by other vessels shortly to arrive, the undersigned will be in possession of a most ample stock of the above most popular remedies; and he trusts confidently, from the fresh arrangements made with Professor Holloway, that henceforth the Depôt will be so well supplied as to be ALWAYS able to execute the largest orders.

Under these circumstances the advertiser proposes to renew or to create SUB-AGENCIES in every town and district of New South Wales; and hereby invites communications from parties wishing to participate in the profits derived from the enormous sale of these valuable medicines. "Good wine needs no bush," and Holloway's world-renowned remedies require no puffing. In New South Wales it is now well understood that no "station" or gold diggers' camp is complete in its supplies without an ample stock of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. And no wonder! for the benefits conferred by these medicines are so great as almost to go beyond belief. The following statement, inserted in the *Goulburn Herald* of the 16th of April, is only a sample of the good effected among the community, not one in a thousand—perhaps even in ten thousand—thinking it worth while to take the trouble to return public thanks.

J. K. HEYDON,

Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales and Victoria.

To the Editor of the Goulburn Herald.

Dear Sir,—I wish to apprise you of a most miraculous cure that has just been effected by Holloway's Pills and Ointment on my son, a boy turned 14 years of age, who was attacked on the 5th of January last with a most dreadful pain in the chest, and a high fever. I bled and blistered him myself, but to no effect. I had then to send to Dr. Blake, of Yass, to see him, who prescribed and administered medicine to him, which gave him some temporary relief: but instead of curing the malady, it turned it to a far worse and more dangerous complaint, the dropsy. Dr. Blake pronounced him to be dropsical on the 8th of February last, and that my only resource was to send him to the Yass hospital, as he needed daily attendance both from himself and Dr. Campbell, as he was doubtful whether he would survive or not. Under these circumstances I kept my boy at home, and, being advised, I went to Yass and purchased a supply of Holloway's medicines, and began on Ash Wednesday to administer them.

I acted according to the directions given in the pamphlets that are wrapped around the medicine boxes, with the exception that I gave the pills in larger doses than is there prescribed. In the middle of Lent the boy had swelled to such an extent in his belly and feet that I thought he would actually burst, and that I should be obliged to get him tapped; but I had confidence, and persevered in my humble prayers and medicine, and, wonderful to relate, thanks to God and to Holloway's medicine, he was as well as ever on the 27th March—Easter-day. He was cured in the space of seven weeks.

Now, Sir, I think it would be uncharitable in me, towards Professor Holloway, and also towards my neighbours, not to give these facts publicity. Mr. Hurley, of the Burrowa Steam Mills, Mr. O'Brien, of the Burrowa Inn, and scores of my neighbours, can vouch for the truth of those statements, and if necessary I will go forward before any magistrate and confirm this statement on my solemn oath.

I am, Sir your obedient humble servant,

JEREMIAH HOUGH,

Teacher of the R. C. School, Burrowa

April 7th, 1853.

[A CARD.]

MR. SLOPER, from the House of Savory, Moore, and Co., Queen's Chemists, London, has prepared some of the celebrated Balm of Rosemary, which is so higly approved of at home for strengthening and cleansing the hair, and which, he imagines will be much appreciated in this country. It is put up in bottles at 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and 21s. each. The Tincture of Myrrh and Borax for the teeth and gums, after the receipt of the eminent London Dentist, Mr. Cartwright, is also faithfully prepared by Mr. Sloper, Woolloomooloo Dispensary. 6953

ANDREW GRIBBEN AND SONS beg to return their sincere thanks to the gentlemen of Sydney and the public generally for the liberal share of patronage they have received during the last year, and trust by punctuality, care, and attention, to merit a continuance of the same.

Andrew Gribben, sen., cannot let this opportunity pass of making a few remarks on an advertisement in which carelessness, neglect, and want of skill is broadly attributed to the Sydney farrier; and he defies any one to show that during the thirteen years he has worked in Sydney he, or any of his establishment, has rendered any horse entirely useless from neglect or want of skill; and begs to state that the Elizabeth-street Forge is second to none in the colony for the ability, skill, and care of those employed in the shoeing department. And although he (A. G.) does not hold a diploma from any veterinary college, yet he is led to believe, from the number of sick horses committed to his care, that the public consider his 30 years' practical experience at least equal to the theoretical knowledge of any diploma licentiate. 4852

IRON HOUSES, STOVES, &c.

P. AND W. DEAN are now prepared to receive orders for iron houses, stores, cattle sheds, to any extent—orders for which will be forwarded by the earliest mail steamer, and the fulfilment of such orders guaranteed, by the first return ship for the colonies. Plans may be seen at the City Theatre; and every information as to price, &c., obtained.

Also to be seen, on and after Monday, the 22nd, a patent apparatus, for warming, ventilating, and cooking by gas. For particulars of the invention see article in the *Empire* of 17th instant, on a paper read at the Society of Arts in England.

The stove on view is for sale, and orders for others will be fulfilled by P. and W. DEAN, Market-street. 7016

REFORM HOUSE.

I. S. SOLOMON, Tailor, Draper, and General Outfitter, begs to intimate to his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the premises No. 36, Hunter-street, directly opposite Spring-street, and will open in a few days with a really superior stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and fancy Vestings, suitable for the forthcoming season. The ready-made department will consist of a superior assortment made expressly to order, and not to be surpassed, if equalled, and at such low prices as must defy competition, for cash only.

J. S. S., not intending to use the system of puffing so often adopted, will guarantee a saving of least 25 per cent. by calling at No. 36, Hunter-street. 8416

99, King-street (between Pitt and George streets).

ELLIS and HART, in consequence of the great quantity of Goods arriving, are determined to sell off the whole of their superior stock of ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Blankets, Waterproof Clothing, &c., &c., at an immense reduction, to make room for large shipments. Also, some first-rate Canvas Tarpaulins, 16 x 14, 18 x 14, 10 x 16, 22 x 18.

E. and H. still continue to manufacture Tents for the diggings, which they will warrant to stand the most inclement weather. 5925

OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH! OIL CLOTH!

JUST landed, and to be seen at John Hill, Jun., and Son's, a large supply of Oil Cloth of different patterns, equal to any that has ever been imported to this colony.

J. H. and Son wish to call the attention of their customers and the public in general that they can be supplied cheaper than any house in town.

JOHN HILL, JUN., AND SON,

107, King-street.

The old established Oil Cloth Warehouse.

STANDARD AND DWARF ROSES.

THE undersigned is prepared to supply collections of this lovely flower from a stock of upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SORTS, including at least sixty varieties never before offered to the public.

MICHAEL GUILFOYLE,

Exotic Nursery, Double Bay.

P.S.—Orders per post immediately attended to, and where the selection is left to the advertiser, parties may rely upon good plants and best sorts.

N.B.—Native seeds in great variety always ready in collections. 9150

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

FOR SALE, at Newcastle, a few cargoes of forty tons and upwards. Apply to WILLIAM FARTHING, Newcastle. 7201

OATS.—Oats, Maize, and Bran purchased in any quantities at the stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre. HENRY FERRIS. August 19.

THOMAS HOPKINS, 78, King-street.

ROMAN CEMENT, now landing and for sale, by W. S. FRIEND, York-street. 7802

DUTY FREE! — Commanders of Vessels can be supplied with Brandy, both pale and dark, of the very finest quality Rum, suited for ships' use, from 2s. 6d. per gallon; Holland's Whiskey, &c., &c., on sale at J. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George-street, next to the Exchange. N.B.—Wines, Beers, &c., the largest and best selected stock in the city. 6402

TENTS AND TARPAULINS.

THE undersigned have for Sale—

Canvas tents, 12 x 2

Tarpaulins, 16 x 20, 18 x 22, and 20 x 24

4801 MACNAB, BROTHERS, AND CO.

FEARNLEY'S CHEAP FORAGE.—Don't forget Fearnley's old established Grain and Produce Stores and Sheds, Lower George-street, the cheapest house in town for hay, grain, and produce of all kinds. A large stock constantly on hand of the best goods procurable in the colony, and orders delivered daily to all parts of the town by his own drays.

FEARNLEY'S

Hay, Corn, and Produce Stores and Sheds, Lower George-street. 5168

DRUMMOND'S PATENT CHURN.

JUST received, and on Sale, at the stores of the undersigned, a few of the above celebrated Churns.

Dairy farmers are requested to view this churn, which will produce more butter, and in less time than any other, and has gained the 1st prize at all the great agricultural meetings in England and Scotland.

In trials at Perth, two gallons cream produced full average quantity of butter in five minutes, and was admitted by the best judges to be infinitely superior to any in the market.

TIDSWELL, WILSON, AND CO.,

8836 Harrington-street.

CHESHIRE CHEESE.

Ex Watergeus.

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, a few tons of very superior Cheshire Cheese.

TIDSWELL, WILSON, AND CO.,

8355 Harrington-street.

FOR SALE, 31 Kegs of the very best colonial manufactured Tobacco, varying in weight from 120 lbs. to 200 lbs. each. Also, 400 bushels Bran. J. C. MILLER, Miller's Wharf, Bathurst-street. 8335

DEAN'S CELEBRATED CANE-SEATED CHAIRS,

Warranted to stand.

At three guineas the half dozen.

In consequence of the great demand for the above,

MESSRS. PETER and WILLIAM DEAN beg to inform the public that orders received after Thursday cannot be executed the same week, but will be completed early the week following.

P. and W. D. deem this notice necessary to their numerous patrons, to save any disappointment which might ensue in consequence of not fulfilling orders.

Just opened, ex Walter Hood, one of the most

MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENTS OF GILT CHIMNEY GLASSES

ever yet imported, and admitted by all who have seen them to be the most

ELEGANT DESIGNS

yet seen in the colony.

Just added to this

EXTENSIVE FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

a department fitted up entirely with

DRAWING ROOM FURNITURE,

and replete with every article of elegance necessary for the most

COSTLY MANSION.

All parties are respectfully invited to an inspection of these

NOBLE SHOW ROOMS,

which are allowed by all who have visited them to be on a par with the

FIRST FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENTS IN EUROPE.

P. and W. D. are now producing a class of colonial work never yet attempted by any house in the trade; and they believe that their attempt to produce first class work will be duly appreciated by the discerning public. For this purpose foremen of first rate ability superintend every department, and the hands employed by them are second to none in the colony.

MESSRS. P. AND W. DEAN

are determined that no effort on their part shall be wanting to maintain the character the public have so graciously been pleased to award to their establishment, as being

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FURNISHING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

☞ Mark the address—

DEAN'S FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

7015 City Theatre, Market-street.

FLOOR CLOTHS AND CARPETING.

A. LENEHAN has just received, ex Patrician and Calloe, a choice selection of Floor Cloths, Velvet Pile, Tapestry, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpeting, with Hearth Rugs to match.

Also,

Richly-gilt Pier and Chimney Glasses, Toilet Glasses, &c.

Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, 287, Castlereagh-street. 5725

PARASOLS—PARASOLS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock of the above on sale.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW,

7850 597, George-street.

MANTLES—MANTLES.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW have just opened two cases of the above, consisting of every variety of shape and material.

7849 597, George-street.

597, GEORGE-STREET.

Adjoining the Bank of New South Wales.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW have great pleasure in announcing to the inhabitants of Sydney and the public generally that the above premises are now open with an extensive and well-assorted stock of Drapery, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, and Haberdashery, and would respectfully solicit the special attention of heads of families, housekeepers, and others, to the following articles they have just received from London and Manchester, ex Walter Hood and Menam, and which they can confidently state to be much lower in price than any yet offered, viz.,

36 inch longcloth, 4d. per yard by piece
36 inch calicos, at 3s. 11d. ditto
10-4 sheeting, from 1s.
10-4 white counterpanes, from 7s. 6d.
11-4 ditto ditto, ditto 10s. 6d.
12-4 ditto ditto, ditto 12s. 6d.
White corded coats ditto 16d.
Linen huckabacks ditto 7½d.
8-4 damask linen ditto 2s.
10-4 ditto ditto ditto 3s. 7847

HOYLE'S DE LAINES, PLAIN AND PRINTED BAREGES.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW have just received 3 cases of the above, consisting of some choicest patterns ever imported.

597, George-street, adjoining the Bank of South Wales. 7848

MUSLIN AND LACE GOODS.

BRIDGMAN AND ROW have just opened two cases of the above, comprising every new design in chemisette, habit-shirts, muslin sleeves and collars. 7849

BEDDING, BEDDING, BEDDING.

E. JOHNSON, 169, Pitt-street, begs to notify that he has just received ex Olbers, and other arrivals, a large importation of English curled hair, grey and white down feathers, blankets, quilts, linen bolster cases, toilet covers, hassocks, hearth rugs, swing dressing glasses; also some splendid patterns of iron bedsteads, children's cots, iron rocking chairs, the parisian couch bedstead, Brown's suspension chairs, all of which he is enabled to offer at extremely moderate prices. Note the address

E. JOHNSON,

Iron Bedstead and Bedding Warehouse,

169, Pitt-street South,

Nearly opposite the Congregational Church,

N.B.—Cane bottom English chairs beautifully polished, the set of four for £1.

A spring van to be let on hire. 8311

ON SALE, by the undersigned, the cargo of the ship Versailles, from Boston, consisting of

LUMBER—Hard pine and white pine boards, planed, tongued, and grooved; spruce timber plank, and boards; white oak plank, boards, and joists; shingles, laths. Also 10 house frames, doors and windows complete.

Superior Canada butter, smoked hams and shoulders, pork, lard, eggs, sausages, English dairy cheese, dried apples, pitch, tar, rosin, cement, bricks, chairs, painted pails, tubs, tobacco ("nail-rod" and other brands), superior Spanish cigars, clocks, crackers in tins, Manila cordage, carts, hickory axles, cotton duck, figs, hoes, shovels, picks, hatchets, tomahawks, spring balances, Colt's revolvers, lemon syrup, leather, oats, paper hangings, cooking stoves, striped shirts for miners, vinegar, boots and shoes—adapted to city trade and summer weather, brogans, dental toilet sets, tooth ache drops, &c.

PRESERVED FRUITS, &c.—Plums, peaches, quinces, pears, cherries, currant jelly, blackberry and raspberry jam, in quart and pint cans; lobster, pure black pepper, allspice, essence of lemon, raspberry vinegar.

FURNITURE.—An invoice of walnut and imitation walnut bedsteads, sets of painted chamber furniture, centre tables, side tables, marble tops, whatnots, hat trees, bureaus, marble tops, sofas, piano stools, teapoys, an elegant parlour set of 7 pieces, in green plush, mirrors, cabinet chairs in leather and damask, double and single desks.

Buyers will find it to their advantage to examine these goods, which have been very carefully selected for this market.

A. H. NEWELL,

For the present to be found on board the Versailles, at Circular Quay. 7461

IRONMONGERY.—Now landing, ex Watergeus, a general assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Goods. Apply to GOLLAN, M'KENZIE, AND CO., 589, George-street. 723

FOR SALE,—Just landing, ex Hashemy, from New Zealand, a superior lot of Port Cooper Cheese, in prime condition, really worth the attention of purchasers, having been selected from some of the best dairies. Apply to JOHN A. MATHEWS, Queen's-place. 8366

THE undersigned beg to call the attention of Storekeepers, up-country gentlemen, and others visiting Sydney for supplies to their stock of Spirits, Wines, and Beers, but particularly to their varied assortment of Liqueurs and Cordials, now so favourably established in estimation of the public. It is a source of gratification to them to reflect that the principles upon which they originally proposed to themselves conducting their business, from which they have never deviated, and which, from long experience they are convinced cannot fail to meet approval, and ensure a reciprocity of advantages, have in all instances secured the approbation of their customers.

The following goods, of their own manufacture, are supplied of unrivalled quality, and upon the most liberal terms:—

Peppermint
Lemon syrup
Clove cordial
Ginger wines
Rum shrub
Brandy bitters
Cherry brandy
Old tom
&c., &c.

LEGGATT AND MAYO,

50 Manufacturers, Kent-street North.

COALS.

THE Subscriber, agent for the undernoted vessels, is prepared to deliver in Sydney, 500 tons best quality Burwood and Australian Agricultural Company's Coal, weekly, also Brown's superior Morpeth Steam Coal.

From the Burwood mines, by the Twins, Canmore, Alexander and John, Black Diamond, and Petrel.

From the Australian Agricultural Company's mines, by the Lavina, Sacramento, Frederick, Warlock, Perseverance, and Sea Gull.

From Morpeth, Paterson Packet, and others. Weight and quality warranted.

JAMES MALCOLM,

567, George-street.

N.B.—Several cargoes of very inferior coal having lately been sold as "Brown's," Morpeth, the public are hereby informed that no one in Sydney is authorised to sell the above coal but

4265 J. MALCOLM.

PINTS! PINTS! PINTS!

ALE, Porter, and Brown Stout—in Pints

Port Wine—first class—in Pints

Sherry, Brownlow's very pale, the finest wine in the City—in Pints

Champagne, pale and rose—in Pints

Liquors, assorted—in Pints

Brandy Bitters, Calcutta—in Pints

Pale Cognac, a very fine sample—in Pints

On Sale, at

J. O. GLANHAM'S, 561, George-street,

Opposite Bridge-street,

Next to the Exchange.

N.B.—Commanders of vessels can be supplied with Spirits, "duty free," on the shortest notice. Rum for ships' use, from 2s. 6d. a Gallon. 7613

LINCOLN A1 Ale, and XXXX Stout Rutgard's October brewing, 1852, brewed expressly for these colonies. Equal to the best brands imported. WILLIS, MERRY, AND Co. 4102

AMERICAN Tubs and Buckets Painted. SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, York-street South. 7584

FOR SALE, Bass and Co.'s celebrated No. 3 Burton Ale. Apply to Messrs. THACKER AND CO., 541, George-street. 7371

TO MASTERS of Ships, Private Families.—Now landing, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned, 100 barrels prime Irish Mess Pork, Belfast brand; 250 kegs Patent Nails, assorted. A large assortment of Colonial Tinware, Picks, Shovels, Spades, and a general assortment of Ironmongery. JOHN ARMSTRONG, 40, Market and Clarence streets. 8013

EX CLONTARF AND WALTER HOOD

FOR SALE by the undersigned—

200 cases, 4 dozen each, Guiness' stout
200 cases, 4 ditto, Byass' ale and porter
500 cases red case geneva, JDKZ.

S. J. COHEN,

6775 7, Jamison-street.

TO BE SOLD, Plaster Casts of

The Apollo Belvidere
Venus de Medici
Group of Cupid and Psyche
Busts from the Antique, and
Bass-Relievos, by Flaxman, Banks, and others.

Afterwards to be sold by auction—

Two corrugated Iron Buildings, now forming a gallery 94 feet long, 30 feet wide, sides 19 feet high.

The roof is galvanized and corrugated.

Known as Mr. Nicholl's Sculpture Gallery, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. 5073

BLISTER STEEL FOR SALE.

TO Engineers, Blacksmiths, &c.—The undersigned would call the attention of the trade to this lot of superior Rolled Blister Steel, which he is prepared to sell at a very low price. Shippers to Melbourne will find this worth their attention. ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 6834

ON SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—

English cheese
Sardines
Pint pickles
Barclay and Perkins' porter, in bottle and bulk
Alton ale, ditto
Doeskins
Broadcloths
Beavers
Pilots
6-4 Orleans
6-4 Coburgs
6-4 Alpacas
Damask table covers
Worsted damasks
Union ditto
French corsets
Blankets
Black frock coats
Shooting coats, assorted
Trousers ditto
Moire antiques
Poplin dresses
Grass lustres
Hosiery
Felt hats
Wool shears, Wilkinson's
Harness, gig, and cart
Washing machines.

J. DRANSFIELD,

Jamison-lane,

6657 Back of the Bank of Australasia

FOR SALE—

Cedar boards
Choice Sacramento River salmon
Ditto mackerel

HUSSEY, BOND, AND HALE,

6265 22, Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Hysonskin tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes, ex Freak and Planet
Congou ditto, ditto, ditto, ex Freak, General Palmer, and Planet
Souchong ditto, ditto, ex ditto
White Manila, Pampanga, and Taal } sugar, ex Planet
Prime Irish mess beef and pork
Burmestre's prime old port, in 1 doz. cases
Byass's pale ale, in 4 doz. cases
Trueman's stout and porter
Brandy—Martell's and Hennessy's
Sweetened gin (Old Tom) in wood and bottle, per Doggerbank
Nailrod iron
Boiler plates
Metal rods, for bolts
Wood screws
Earthenware, in crates
Two casks of chimney ornaments

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.,

5392 Spring-street.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned—

Blankets, white and coloured
Woollen and diaper rugs
Flannels, Welsh and Lancashire
Coburghs and orleans, black and coloured
Prints
Moleskins and cords
Doeskins and tweeds, assorted
Serge shirts, blue and scarlet
Regatta and white ditto, boxed and dressed
Scotch twilled ditto
Guernseys, blue, scarlet, and striped
Slops assorted—shooting coats, tweed trousers Chesterfield's, boys clothing, waterproof clothing, &c.
Boots and shoes, men's, women's, and children's
Goloshes, ditto, ditto, ditto
Hats, black, silk, felt, and Panama
Cutlery
Plated ware, best Sheffield
Dray-harness
Whips
Hogskin saddles and bridles
English blacking and ink
Tents and tarpaulins
Woolpacks, 9½ and 10 lbs.
3-Bushel bags
Teas, hysonskin, congou, and souchong, of the best brands
Sugars, Pampanga, taal, and refined
Oilmen's stores, assorted
Tobacco and cigars
Raisins, in casks and boxes
Dates, candied
Salt, rock and Liverpool
Brandy, Martell's, Hennessy's, and Vineyard Company's
Rum, 10 to 35 O.P.
Geneva and old tom
Whiskey
Port and sherry wines
Ale and porter, in hogsheads and cases

BEAMES AND KEELE,

5676 Hunter-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, 423, George-street, within two doors of Dean's Auction Mart—

Martell's brandy
West India rum
Gin, in cases
Old Tom, ditto
Irish whiskey, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Port wine, in pipes and quarters
Sherry, in quarter-casks
Champagne
Byass' ale and porter
Allsop's ale, bottled by Friend, in 4 dozen cases
A large stock of bottled wines always on hand

624 JOHN ARKINS.

AMERICAN CLOCKS.

Kossuths
Jenny Linds
Round top and Gothic
O G's, O O's

All the above 8-days and 30-hours, forwarded to any part of the colony or neighbourhood, in original packages.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,

7575 11, York-street South.

ON SALE, at the General Drapery Warehouse—

Blankets, from 10s. 6d. per pair
Red and grey blankets
White counterpanes, from 4s. 6d. each
Coloured ditto, 3s. 3d. each
Grey sheeting, from 8¾d. per yard
White ditto, from 1s. ditto

F. BRADLY,

Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8324

ON SALE at the Australian Tea Mart, 367, George-street—

50 casks best washing Soda
200 boxes Sperm Candles
300 cases Pint Pickles
30 " Salad Oil
20 " Sardines
English Cheshire Cheese, splendid quality, in casks.

8404 HANKS AND LLOYD.

ON SALE, at the Wholesale and Retail General Outfitting and Tent Warehouse—

1000 pairs tweed trousers, from 9s. 9d. per pair
5000 pairs doeskin trousers, from 14s. 9d. per pair
5000 pairs fashionable, with straps, 16s. 6d. per pair
760 fashionable doeskin coats, commencing at 19s. 6d. each
500 ditto superfine black and checked, from 29s. 6d.
Every description of material in waistcoats, and very cheap
Moleskin trousers, from 4s. 6d. per pair
Ditto double stitched, 5s. 6d. per pair
Blue serge shirts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. each
Ditto all wool and plaited sleeves, with pockets, 4s. 6d.
Scotch twill shirts, 2s. 6d., and the best made, 2s. 9d.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Boys' black cloth coats, 14s. 9d.
Boys' and youths' summer cloth coats, from 9s. 9d. each
Boys' trousers, from 3s. 6d. per pair
Ditto tweed, from 5s. per pair

TENTS. TENTS. TENTS.

Bradly's Tents *versus* Stormy Weather.

The above admirably constructed habitations need no remark, as the general reputation which they have gained is a sufficient guarantee for their durability and protection from the night dews and heavy rains.

A tent for £1 1s., ropes complete
Nine feet tents, £1 10s., ditto
Twelve feet ditto, double warp calico, £2 2s., ropes complete
And every other size made to order, on the shortest notice.

F. BRADLY,

Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8341

ON SALE, at the well-known Brunswick House—

Cachmere dresses, from 11s. 10d per dress
Delaine ditto, 3s. 6d. ditto
Coburg cloths, from 7½ per yard
Orleans ditto, ditto, 7d. ditto
Print dresses, from 1s. 11d. per dress
Ditto ditto, fast colours, 2s. 11d. or three for 8s. 6d.

F. BRADLEY,

Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8345

ON SALE, at the acknowledged cheap Stay Warehouse—

Women's white and coloured satteen stays, from 2s. 6d. per pair
Ditto coutille ditto, 4s. 6d. per pair
Maids', girls', and children's stays equally low in price

F. BRADLY,

Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8340

ON SALE, at the Cheap Drapery Establishment—

White and grey calicos, from 3d. per yard
Welsh flannels, from 10½d.
Cotton ticks, from 6¾d.
Huckaback towelling, 5½d.
Scotch twill, from 6½d.
Brown hollands, from 6½d.
White and coloured rolled linings, 4½d. per yard
And all other rolled goods equally cheap.

F. BRADLY,

Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8344

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Brown silk parasols, from 3s.
Ladies' silk neckties, from 6d. each
Straw bonnets, from 1s. 9d. each
Bonnet ribbons, from 7½d. per yard
A large assortment of cotton, silk, and kid gloves, at low prices
Women's white and black cotton hose, from 6d. per pair
Every description of baby linen.

F. BRADLY,

Brunswick House, 273 and 291, Pitt-street. 8343

GOLD DUST purchased by GEORGE A. LLOYD AND CO. 474, George-street. 2006

FRESH YAMS, from the South Sea Islands.—Just landing, from the schooner, Supply, and on Sale at Smith's Wharf, (late Deloitte's,) Miller's Point, a quantity of the above at Six Shillings per cwt. Apply to the Wharfinger. 4687

TARPAULINS FOR SALE.—A large lot of well-assorted Tarpaulins, from 8 x 12 feet to 20 x 24 feet, made of best Navy canvas. Apply to ANDREW WILSON, 474, George-street. 6853

HOUSES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has the undermentioned Valuable Properties for Sale:

House in Crown-street, Surry Hills—comfortable and roomy, and in one of the best positions.

House in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo, well situated.

Small shop, well situated, in Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

Half an acre at Waverley Heights, within a mile of the Military Barracks, commands a magnificent view.

Allotments at Camperdown.

Ditto near Lyons Terrace.

About 12 Acres of Land, on Long Cove, close to Austenham House—a splendid site for a gentleman's residence. There is plenty of excellent garden ground, and abundance of stone for building purposes, besides a large quantity of fire wood. This property has extensive water frontage.

F. W. PERRY,

General Commission Agent, Pitt-street,

8293 Opposite Mr. Mort's.

LANGLEY'S LAND AGENCY OFFICE,

316, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LAND and Household Property sold and purchased; houses let on lease, &c.; mortgages negociated, and other general estate and land agency business transacted. The Registry Books of property for sale and lease are open daily for inspection, free of expense. C. E. LANGLEY, Surveyor and Civil Engineer. Sydney, 19th August. 6592

MUDGEE.—PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD, by private or public contract, at the Shamrock Inn, Mortimer-street, Mudgee, on the 13th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, the following articles, viz., one pair blacksmiths' bellows, one anvil and vyce, one sledge and hand hammer, 6 pairs tongs, one pick, one stock, and 3 pairs dies, 6 taps, and one small hammer, 4 boiler punches, 12 files, large and small, one spirit level, 17 sheets of boiler iron, 2 lengths of angle iron, 42 lengths of rivetting iron, one bar of one-inch round iron, one bar of one-inch square iron, one bar 1½-inch square iron, one bar 2-inch flat iron, 2 lengths blister steel, one tub, one hammer, 2 stays, 2 pieces steel, 2 pieces of iron, one bolt, one grindstone—the property of Mr. Charles Richard Philips, formerly a resident of Mudgee.

7877 JAMES WALSH.

BRONZEWING. — Thorough-bred covering Stallion for Sale. Messrs. A. and W. BUSBY having disposed of a large portion of their stud, will sell BRONZEWING for 120 guineas. Pedigree—Bronzewing, by Æther, dam Lady Emily, by Old Whisker, out of Lady Emily. Imported by Henry Bayley, Esq. Bronzewing is rising six years old, a beautiful golden bay, with black points. Cassilis, August 10. 6335

SHEEP and STATION.—For sale, 2100 Sheep with Station, capable of depasturing 4000 sheep. Apply to C. W. CROAKER, Bathurst. Terms cash. 6807

DOLLARS. — The highest market price given for dollars, by CONSTABLE AND CO., 548, George-street. 866

GOLD.—The undersigned is a purchaser of Gold and Foreign Coin, at the Gold Office, first floor over the Auction Rooms. JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Auctioneer and Bullion Broker. 856

SEYMOUR ESTATE, BRAIDWOOD.

NO Licenses to dig for gold on the above property will be granted from the present date, until further notice.

HENRY MOREING.

1st August, 1853. 4530

MR. HENRY STUART.—If the above-named person will forward his address to me, he will hear of something to his advantage. C. W. CROAKER. 6619

SHOULD this meet the eye of RICHARD NAPOLEON JENKINSON, there is a letter laying for him at the General Post Office, Sydney. 7935

MISSING BOOKS. — Mr. Wentworth requests that any gentleman of the bar or of any other branch of the legal profession, who may have borrowed from the late Mr. Donelly any books having his (Mr. W.'s) name printed on them in black ink, will have the goodness to send them at once to Mr. Wentworth's office, No. 1, Wentworth-place.

NOTICE to Importers of Bonded Goods, Passengers, and Importers generally.—The undersigned, having room at his stores, known as UNWIN'S WAREHOUSES, for 2000 tons goods, either free or bonded, offers to store a cargo, or any spirits under bond Also, room for a cargo of tea or sugar. Passengers' luggage taken in at moderate rates. Apply to the storekeeper, always on the premises, Mr. James Davison; or to HENRY FISHER, Lessee, 480, George-street. Unwin's Stores, August 8. 5142

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving notes purporting to be the issue of the Melbourne Branch of the Union Bank of Australia, of the denominations and numbers undermentioned, a case of note forms having been stolen from the ship Stratheden, in Hobson's Bay, and some of the forms having been put into circulation with forged signatures:—

£1—Nos. 160,001 to 172,000
5—Nos. 42,001 to 46,000
10—Nos. 7,001 (not specified)
20—Nos. 5,001 (not specified)
50—Nos. 1 to 1,000

The public will please observe that the stolen note forms have the name "Melbourne," conspicuously engraved upon them, and were designed for issue by that branch alone.

J. BLACKWOOD, Manager, Melbourne

July 2. 123

TO BUILDERS, Contractors, and Others.—The undersigned will engage to cut and deliver anywhere within the city of Sydney, 100,000 feet of Sawn Timber, in lengths of from 50 feet down to any length that may suit parties requiring the same, and within two months from the date of the order or orders being given. JOHN BROWN, Davies' Wharf, next Market Wharf. 8212

WANTED, a Cottage with four rooms, in a respectable neighbourhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of the Circular Quay. Apply to H. FARLEY, Bonded Storekeeper to Messrs. How, Walker, and Co., Circular Quay. (For his own use.) 8395

WANTED, to rent, premises suitable for Auction Rooms. Apply to H. H. ASHER, auctioneer &c., 53, Pitt-street South. 8101

WANTED, in a central part of the town, a Bedroom and attendance for a single Gentleman. Apply to N., care of Mr. A. Dreutler, Wynyard-street. 8402

WANTED to purchase, three or four good Bullock Teams, for which a good price will be given. Apply to Mr. JAMES RYAN, Auctioneer, Penrith. 8265

WANTED, a team of good working Bullocks, to be delivered in all September, at Maryborough, Wide Bay. Apply to Mr. HENRY PALMER, Maryborough. 8116

A CARD.—To MERCHANTS, OWNERS, AND MASTERS OF VESSELS.—The Widow of a late Ship Master, being desirous of employment, begs to notify that lettered flags, burgees, and ships' colours are made to order. Apply at 622, Lower George-street. 7585

TO EMIGRANTS and OTHERS.—A fair and honest cash price given for guns, pistols, watches, tools, clothing, linen, bedding, furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description, by JOHN SMITH, 229, Pitt-street. Established January, 1840. Goods carefully stored if preferred. 4489

WANTED, two single power Jacks for Timber. SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 480, George street. 8351

TO ASSISTANT Drapers and Junior Clerks.—Wanted, good hands for the Drapery and Haberdashery departments; also a youth writing a good hand and quick at accounts—one who has filled a similar situation would be preferred. Apply after 10 o'clock in the morning at Messrs. GEORGE CHISHOLM AND CO.'S, 253, Pitt-street. 7311

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, one who understands his business. A liberal salary will be given. Apply to C. and M. KINGSBOROUGH, Wellington House, 485, George-street North. 8012

WANTED, a steady active man, as Working Storekeeper. Must be able to keep plain accounts. Character indispensable. Apply to J. FRAZER, Sussex-street. 8117

WANTED immediately, two Assistants for the Grocery business. Apply to Messrs. HANK AND LLOYD, 367, George street, opposite the Market. 8403

WANTED, a Pork Butcher, and a Labouring Man; also an useful active Boy. F. KOSTEN, Pitt-street. 8292

WANTED, a Waiter. Apply at the Australian Club. 8290

WANTED, a Man or Woman as plain Cook. Also, Two Female Servants, and a smart Lad to assist in the bar and waiting. Apply at the Saracen's Head corner of King and Sussex streets. 8423

WANTED, a general House Servant; also a girl, about 9 to 12 years of age, to nurse a baby. Apply at Stockton House, 151, Prince-street North. 8365

WANTED, a Man and his Wife, without encumbrance, to proceed to a town in the Southern district—the man to act as storeman, &c., and the woman as cook and house servant. Characters indispensable. Apply before 9 a.m. or between 1 and 2 p.m., to Mr. A. COHEN, Cleveland Cottage, Castlereagh-street South. 8352

MINERS wanted for the Ophir Copper Mines, near Bathurst. To good steady workmen liberal wages will be given. Apply at the Company's Office, Mort's Buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to, SAUL SAMUEL, Esq., Bathurst. 8114

MINERS WANTED, for the Bathurst Copper Mining Company. Apply at the Company's Office, 32, Hunter-street, Sydney, or to SAUL SAMUEL, Esq., Bathurst. 3026

WANTED, six able-bodied Labourers for the bush. Apply to J. J. TRAVERS, Macquarie-place. ....

A GENTLEMAN, who is about to return to England in the course of a few days, would have no objection to take charge of one or two young people, and attend them when landed to their place of destination. The advertiser can produce the highest testimonials as to respectability, &c., both colonial and otherwise. Address F. J. G., *Herald* Office, stating where an inteview can take place. 8337

TO NEW ARRIVALS and others. Respectable Board and Lodging. Terms £1 1s. per week. For address apply to Mr. REYNOLDS, Grocer, King-street West. 7408

SELECT Boarding House, Belle-vue, Kent-street, between Druitt and Bathurst streets. 8109

NOTICE. — The Premises, No. 97, King-street, are Let. For Sale, the counters, shelving, drawers, glass shades, and cases. They can be inspected, and an offer for the lot will be accepted, or sold separately. The drugs, show jars, globes, bottles, large iron and marble mortars, soda water machine, three cylinders, and various other druggist's utensils. HENRY MACE.

97, King-street. 7774

PRIVATE Boarding House, 58 York-street.—A few vacancies for respectable Families and Gentlemen. Near the Adelphi Hotel. 7810

TO LET, for a term of years, on a building lease, two Allotments of Land, in the town of Yass, being allotment 9 of section 8; ditto 8 of section 8. Apply to C. W.

TO LET, a roomy Cottage, with Outhouses and extensive stabling, together with about 2 acres garden and orchard, and two grass paddocks. The above is situated on Mount Pleasant Estate, near Penrith, overlooking the beautiful flats on the Nepean river. Can be seen on application to Mr. Robert Stewart, Manager, on the Estate, and particulars obtained on application at the offices of Mr. HOSKING, Pitt-street North. 4009

A FAMOUS CHANCE FOR A MARRIED COUPLE, FOR £400.

ROADSIDE INN.

TO LET, a Public-house and Farm, only 25 miles from Sydney. The house is built of stone, comprising eight rooms, spacious hall, detached kitchen, servants' rooms, eight-stall stable, &c., the whole of which is respectably furnished. The farm contains about 30 acres, 15 of which are in cultivation, producing hay, wheat, corn, and potatoes, a good fruit orchard, and good supply of water.

The proprietor requires,

For stock, comprising brandy, rum, gin, ale, porter, wine, &c.

The bar fittings, beer engine, spirit fountain, &c.

The whole of the household furniture,

The produce on the 15 acres of land, cow, calf, fowls, &c.,

And three years' lease, at £2 per week,

£500.

For further particulars you should make immediate application to W. G. MOORE, Broker, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street. 5768

STAR HOTEL, TO LET.

THE large extensive house and premises, known as the Star Hotel, situated in Macquarie-place, and now occupied by Mr. Menzies, who, having made a large fortune, has now taken his passage home in the "Walter Hood."

The house, which contains some 24 rooms, affording the extensive accommodation now so much required in the city, together with the License, Goodwill, &c., is offered on lease for a term of years, as may be agreed upon. It is useless to say more in the way of recommendation. The situation of the house is so well known, being exactly on the opposite corner of the site of the new Exchange, the foundation stone of which was laid on Thursday last. The extent of the premises make them suitable for any large business, or for suites of Offices, Banks, or any other use where large roomy premises are required, as well as for a first-rate hotel.

☞ Possession will be given immediately. Application to be made to the undersigned,

8161 SAMUEL D. GORDON.

PRINCE.

TO STAND this season, at Blackdown, Bathurst, the splendid Cart Stallion PRINCE, by the imported horse, Farmer's Glory, dam by the imported horse, Tom of Lincoln. Prince is a beautiful dapple grey, only six years old, 17 hands high, and of great strength. Terms and other particulars will appear in a future advertisement.

HENRY ROTTON.

Blackdown, Bathurst, August 8. 5369

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Monsieur AUGUSTE BOQUET has the honour to inform the gentlemen who have subscribed their names to his Evening French Class, that by the kind permission of the Rev. Thomas Druitt, the Class will open in the St. James' Grammar School, Phillip-street, on Monday, the 12th of September, at half-past 7 P.M. Admission £3 3s. per annum. For cards of admission apply to Mr. WAUGH, Bookseller, Hunter-street; or to M. A. BOQUET, French Professor, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, at Mr. O'Neil's. 7870

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE GOLDEN REGION OF VICTORIA.

MR. A. POLACK has been instructed to dispose of, by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, at 11 o'clock,

Eight Allotments of Ground in the province of Victoria, at Mitchellstown.

Lots 1, 2, 3, 4 have each a frontage of 33 feet to Merida-street, by a depth of 165 feet.

Lots 5, 6, 7, 8 have each a frontage of 33 feet to Hargraves-street, by a depth of 165 feet.

Mr. A. P. may fill a newspaper by descanting upon the value of this property, owing to the

GOLD DISCOVERIES,

but will content himself by merely stating the situation of this rapidly improving and rising town of

MITCHELLSTOWN,

which is thus described—as situated [illegible] Goulburn River, the native name of [illegible] is Bayungun, where the road from the

OVENS GOLD FIELDS

to the

MOUNT ALEXANDER DIGGINGS

crosses it—85 miles from the former, and only 50 miles from the latter, and distant from Melbourne, the metropolis of the southern province of Australia, named, after her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, Victoria, only 80 miles.

To Messrs. Hovell and Hume, those most indefatigable travellers, is due the praise of having first discovered this most enchanting portion of her Majesty's dominions in the autumn of 1824, followed up by the unparalleled and untiring energies of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, Knt., Surveyor-General of New South Wales, whose zeal was neither damped nor effort repressed, though much difficulty appeared in penetrating into some of the inland parts.

He says, in alluding to this part of the province, "We traversed in two directions with heavy carts, meeting no other obstruction than the softness of the soil; and in returning over flowery plains and green hills, fanned by the breezes of early spring, I named this region

AUSTRALIA FELIX,

the better to distinguish it from the parched deserts of the interior country, where we had wandered so unprofitably and so long. From the richness of the soil, and the salubrity of the climate, it is one of the finest portions of Australia."

His Excellency Major-General Sir Richard Bourke, K.C.B., then Governor of New South Wales, as a lasting memory of the talents of so high and distinguished an Australian explorer, recorded the name of this future provincial city, MITCHELLSTOWN, and the county of which it is the capital, DALHOUSIE, after the Right Honorable Lord Dalhousie, Governor-General of India.

Mr. A. Polack, in pointing out to the speculators of Town Properties, adds the following paragraph extracted from the last Gold Circular, issued by Mr. Edward Khull, Bullion Broker, 65, Great Collins-street West, Melbourne. "A correspondent on the Goulburn river, on whose statements the utmost reliance may be placed, communicates the following:—'I write to state that a new Gold Field has been discovered about twelve miles distant. There are at present about fifty diggers at work, and about 200 on the road. . . . A nugget weighing about 4 ounces has been obtained, and the washing stuff has yielded as much as six ounces per load. It is of course, premature to say to what extent the auriferous country may extend, but it has long been the opinion of people who know this part of the country, that a large and profitable Gold Field exists here. My correspondent at the M'Ivor, confirms the above, when a 'general move' has begun to this new field.'"

A plan at the rooms. 8542

TOWN OF SCONE.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, September 1,

One of the most desirable Allotments in Scone, the chief town of the county of Brisbane, in the diocese of Newcastle.

☞ This allotment contains half an acre, and has a frontage of 66 feet to Kingdon-street, by a depth of 330 feet to the estate of Captain Dumaresq, known as Saint Aubins.

This town is without exception one of the prettiest little places in the Northern Districts, brought particularly into notice since the Northern Gold Fields, known as Bingera and the Hanging Rock Diggings, were discovered. The costly buildings of Thomas Dangar, Esq., and other influential gentlemen in the township, cannot but make one envious of their freehold inheritances, and the Auctioneer therefore strongly recommends this allotment to the notice of newly arrived immigrants who are looking out for a spot whereon they may erect a store to accumulate a portion of the hard earnings of the returned fortunate diggers from New England and Liverpool Plains.

Terms liberal.

A plan on view at the rooms of the Auctioneer. 8533

THE MONEY'S WORTH OF THE RILEY ESTATE.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of September, at Russell's Long Room, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, unless previously disposed of by private contract,

All that corner allotment of ground situated on the RILEY ESTATE, at the angle formed by the intersection of Francis and Riley streets, having a frontage of 75 feet to Francis-street, and 30 feet to Riley-street, opposite that well-regulated and money-making establishment known by the name of the Boomerang Inn.

Mr. P. has much pleasure (without any further comment upon what must be apparent to every one,) in offering this property to an industrious couple who have their own interest at heart, that the possession of this lucky corner holds out such a certain prospect of wealth that could scarcely be anticipated, and to newly arrived emigrants such a splendid opportunity for the outlay of a small capital upon a CORNER ALLOTMENT cannot frequently occur, and consequently should not be lost sight of for one single moment.

A plan on view at the Rooms of the auctioneer. 8536

BALMAIN.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by private contract or public auction,

A CAPITAL HOUSE AND PREMISES, situate in Darling-street, Balmain.

The house contains 4 rooms, is stone-built, perfectly sound, and in good condition. The premises, which have a *frontage* of 30 feet to Darling-street, have a depth of 95 feet back to the house and grounds now in the occupation of the Rev. Ralph Mansfield, and on the eastern side of the premises belonging to Mr. Builder Peter Hill M'Beath; only a short distance from the Episcopalian Church of St. Mary's, and a second's walk down each side of the hill to the Ferries.

Mr. A. P. in offering this invaluable and first-rate freehold property to a discerning public, is perfectly satisfied that it will bear the strictest scrutiny, as it lies in such a commanding situation as to have no rival at Balmain. To the capitalist or builder, therefore, such another opportunity may seldom transpire; in fact the variety of persons to whom this suburban residence is eligible is too great to enumerate.

, Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.

For further particulars apply at the rooms of the aucti neer. 8534

THE CHIPPENDALE GRANT.

Twenty Allotments of the above justly celebrated Estate, apportioned out for sale by order of W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M.L.C.

MR. A. POLACK has been commissioned to announce for sale, by public auction, at Russell's Long Room, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 1 o'clock, Twenty Allotments of the above well-known and really valuable estate.

Since the last sale effected by Mr. A. Polack, of a portion of this original grant, the applications of individuals anxious to become proprietors of a part of the same have been so exceedingly great that the proprietor thereof has been prevailed upon to cause a public sale to be effected; and when the peculiar locality of the same is duly appreciated, it will be found that such another spot for health, picturesque scenery, and convenient distanc from the centre of the metropolis is not to be met with; and when it is taken into consideration that persons may here erect buildings agreeably to their own wishes, either of stone, brick, wood, or iron, without being obliged to conform to the restrictions of the Building Act, it at once stamps the real value and importance of these valuable allotments. It has also to be borne in mind that they are situated on a good turnpike road, within a stone's throw of the boundary of the city, and free from all taxation, which at once elucidates the value of the same, particularly when building land in such situations is not to be met with.

Dimensions of the allotments now for sale, as exhibited on the plan, as laid out and surveyed by Mr. Surveyer E. J. H. Knapp.

No. 1, the origininal allotment No. 10, frontage 40 feet, depth 61 feet 10½ inches
No. 2, ditto, No. 12, ditto 40 feet, ditto 66 feet 4½ inches
No. 3, ditto No. 14, ditto 40 feet, ditto 70 feet 10½ inches
No. 4, ditto No. 18, ditto 40 feet, ditto 75 feet 4 inches
No. 5, ditto No. 18, ditto 40 feet, ditto 79 feet 9½ inches
No. 6, ditto No. 20, ditto 40 feet, ditto 84 feet 3½ inches
No. 7, ditto No. 22, ditto 40 feet, ditto 88 feet 9 inches
No. 8, ditto No. 24, ditto 40 feet, ditto 93 feet 3 inches
No. 9, ditto No. 26, ditto 40 feet, 97 feet 8½ inches
No. 10, ditto No. 28, ditto 40 feet, ditto 102 feet 3 inches.

These ten allotments have all frontages to Botany-street, which divides it from section No. 8 of the hamlet of Redfern.

No. 11, the original allotment No. 11, frontage 40 feet, depth 59 feet 1½ inches
No. 12, ditto No. 13, ditto 40 feet, ditto 63 feet 6 inches
No. 13, ditto No. 15, ditto 40 feet, ditto 67 feet 10½ inches
No. 14, ditto No. 17, ditto 40 feet, ditto 72 feet 3 inches
No. 15, ditto No. 19, ditto 40 feet, ditto 76 feet 8 inches
No. 16, ditto No. 21, ditto 40 feet, ditto 81 feet
No. 17, ditto No. 23, ditto 40 feet, ditto 85 feet 5 inches
No. 18, ditto No. 25, ditto 40 feet, ditto 89 feet 9½ inches
No. 19, ditto No. 27, ditto 40 feet, ditto 94 feet 2½ inches
No. 20, ditto No. 29, ditto 40 feet, ditto 98 feet 8 inches.

These last ten allotments have all frontages to the main road from Sydney to Botany, dividing the hamlet of Redfern from the hamlet of Chippendale.

Mr. A. P., therefore, invites capitalists, builders, mechanics, and others to attend on the day of sale, and evince their judgment by spiritedly competing for some of these allotments, as such another opportunity is never likely again to occur; and fortunate beyond the shadow of a doubt will be the purchasers thereof on the 30th day of August next.

Terms, extremely liberal, made known at time of sale.

A plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. 8543

THE VERY BEST SPOT IN SYDNEY, suitable for the erection of a first-rate Hotel, Boarding and Lodging House.

MR. A. POLACK has received instructions to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, at Russell's Long Room, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

The lucky Corner of Hunter, Pitt, and O'Connell street, in prospective.

In describing this property its situation is as follows:—It is the corner of that portion of grund formerly belonging to W. C. Wentworth, Esq., M.L.C., having a frontage of 13½ feet to Campbell-street, 66 feet to Elizabeth-street, and 54 feet to Market-lane,—the three sides separated by the streets above mentioned being faced by the Albion Bakery, the Cheshire Cheese (kept by Mr. Coquelin), the Albion Inn (by Mr. Potter), the property of Mr. Kosten, and the other side by the property of W. J. Dwyer, Esq.

It is useless to expatiate upon the merits of this well-known valuable corner. It is sufficient in itself, without any comment from the auctioneer, to point out to the public its value in the present day. Yet it is the duty of Mr. P. to state, the situation is not to be equalled for a building as above stated.

A plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneer. 8535

BONDI BAY.

The last piece of Ground in this quarter that can possibly be submitted to the competition of the monied men and capitalists of New South Wales has been placed in the hands of

MR. A. POLACK to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, in the Long Room, Russell's Hotel, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,

It contains 4 acres and ¼ of an acre, and is considered by the residents in that quarter to be the

NE PLUS ULTRA of the WAVERLEY DISTRICT.

So much having been written by Mr. Polack respecting the Waverley District, he merely now calls upon the tradesmen and parents, who wish to secure an independency hereafter for their progeny, confidently and pressingly to purchase it, as it is very unlikely such another brilliant opportunity will again present itself, particularly when it is taken into consideration the daily influx of population, which alone will tend to increase the value of land and houses, particularly in the neighbourhood of Sydney; and the sales advertised by her Majesty's Government having been withdrawn stamps a value which no vocabulary of language can be expressed by an auctioneer.

A plan on view at the rooms of the auctioneer. 8539

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

MR. A. POLACK, on THURSDAY, September 1, at Russell's Long Room, Pitt-street, will sell by public auction,

All that truly valuable property, situated in Cumberland and Gloucester streets.

☞ In one lot.

The frontage to Gloucester street is 35 feet 6 inches.

The frontage to Cumberland-street is 28 feet 6 inches.

The depth from Glocester-street to Cumberland-street is 65 feet 6 inches.

On the Gloucester-street frontage is a substantial stone house, containing three very large rooms; a yard, and water laid on.

On the Cumberland-street frontage is a weatherboarded house, containing three rooms; a yard. Water is laid on. All the rooms are well plastered, and in perfect repair.

The rent of the house in Cumberland-street is 25s. per week, payable weekly.

The rent of the house in Gloucester-street also 25s. per week, payable weekly.

Mr. A. Polack needs only call the attention of the public to this advertisement, pointing out the situation, &c., not omitting to mention that Saint Patrick's Cathedral faces it on the east, and the property of Mr. Norman and the executors of the late Mr. Alexander Ikin on the south.

Terms at sale.

A plan on view at the Office of the Auctioneer. 8537

FIRST-RATE FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN THE MOST VALUABLE PART OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by private contract a most valuable allotment of Ground, situate in York-street, between the Town Hall and Synagogue, fronting the George-street Markets and the Central Police Office Station,

Having a frontage of 36 feet to York-street, by a depth of 93 feet, and 36 feet to Market Row.

Mr. A. Polack feels assured that anything he may state would be a feeble portraiture of its numberless claims to admiration, and he declines adding his meed of praise, leaving it as a sort of nestling to the enjoyment of those who propose to themselves the charming hope of possessing it.

A plan on view at the Rooms of the auctioneer. 8531

FROST'S ACADEMY, SURRY HILLS.

Immediately apposite this scholastic establishment lies a corner piece of ground, having a frontage to Bourke street of twenty-four feet, by a depth of 92 feet to Jamison-place, which

MR. A. POLACK has been instructed to sell by public auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st September next, at 11 o'clock, at Russell's Long Room, Pitt-street.

The many applicants for this favoured spot has been submitted to the proprietor, but that gentleman, being about to proceed to England, is determined in this instance, as well as the whole of his other properties, to place them before the public for competition.

The situation is unrivalled, and speaks for itself without the assistance of the auctioneer's aid, merely to place it before the public.

It is necessary to state that if there is one spot more than another for a building allotment, for an establishment of any description, this is THE SPOT.

A plan on view at the office of the auctioneer, Hunter-street. 8532

TOWN OF BOOKHAM, in the District of Lachlan, County of Cowley, on the Port Phillip Road, 20 miles from Yass.

MR. A. POLACK has received instructions to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, at 11 o'clock, the undermentioned allotments of ground in the

TOWN OF BOOKHAM,

Each containing half an acre, and in this township are considered by every digger that has passed them, en route to the Ovens and Adelong gold fields, to be "the choicest of the choice."

Lot 1.—Is allotment No. 1. of section No. 1 known to be A 1 in the town, having a frontage to Green-street of 165 feet, by a depth of 132 feet.

Lot 2.—Is allotment No. 2, of section No. 1, having also a frontage of 165 feet to Green street, by a depth of 132 feet.

Lot 3.—Is allotment No. 5, of section No. 3: it has a frontage to Goborro-street, by 330 feet deep.

The corner pin of lot 1, is situated on the bank of the Bogolong Creek, on the right hand side as you enter the town of Bookham, and is a first-rate allotment. Lot 2 is equally valuable. Lot 3, situated in Goborro-street, immediately opposite the five acres belonging to E. B. Green, Esq., authorised to be selected by him by the government, as the great southern mail contractor to H. M. Government. These allotments, therefore, speak for themselves more than anything the auctioneer might pen.

A plan on view at the Rooms. 8538

THE HAMLET OF BALMAIN.

A Freeholder and Voter for the Sydney Hamlets.

MR. A. POLACK has received instructions to submit to public competition, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, at Russell's Long Room, Pitt street,

A well executed and highly finished stone cut Verandah Cottage, situated at Balmain.

The ground on which this valuable cottage and tenement is erected has a frontage of 33 feet to George-street, and 122 feet to Duncan-street, which separates it from Waterview House and grounds, and comprises an area of some 4026 square feet, and adjoins the property of Dr. Harper, Messrs. Clayton and M'Cauley, as well as the residence of Rowan Ronald, Esq., J.P., Auctioneer.

☞ This property is all fenced in. There is a well of water of the purest description upon the premises. The cottage is complete, and newly built, with elegant palisading, having two rooms, one 15 feet 9 inches by 14 feet, the other 14 feet x 14 feet, under which are two rooms, one 15 feet 9 inches x 14 feet, the other 14 feet x 14 feet. There are also two other rooms detached, one 10 feet x 10 feet, the other 10 feet x 9 feet.

Mr. P. confidently solicits the attention of the new comers, as well as the old residents looking out for a comfortable and snug residence, to the importance of this sale, as it is an utter impossibility such another complete and compact premises will ever again be offered to the public.

Newly arrived emigrants, therefore, who are in search for a home, should lose no time in purchasing this property, either by private contract or by public competition.

A plan on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. 8540

TOWN OF DUNGOG.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, at 11 o'clock,

TWO ALLOTMENTS IN THE TOWN OF DUNGOG,

situate in the County of Durham, on the Williams River.

Lot 1 is an allotment No. 4, of section No. 7, (a corner piece) with 132 feet to Dowling street, and 165 feet to Hook-street, and contains half an acre.

Lot 2 is allotment No. 2, of section No. 5, and has a frontage to Mackay-street of 66 feet, with 330 feet deep; also half-an-acre and near to the Court House, Police Establishment, Market, and Pound.

The position of this town was most happily chosen on the banks of the Williams River, in the County of Durham, a considerable way below the Chichester River, which, with the Williams, flows from the Mount Royal Ranges, both rivers being famous for the clearness and purity of their water. In this township are excellent dwelling-houses, schools, inns, a court house, lock-up, and a handsome police barracks, a magnificent steam flour mill, a church, with a peal of bells.

In the neighbourhood is Thalaba, the splendid estate of the late respected Chief Justice, Sir James Dowling, Knt., which belonged to the late Mr. Matcham, who was a nephew of the immortal Lord Nelson.

Mr. A. P. feels confident that the lucky purchaser of this allotment will enhance a large profit by the purchase of these excellent situated allotments, more especially as (see *Maitland Mercury*) gold as valuable as the Peel River gold has been found in the vicinity of Dungog, and brought to Maitland during the last week.

Plan at the Rooms of the Auctioneer. 8541

THURSDAY, 1st September.
CITY PROPERTY, PRINCE-STREET.

Two Weatherboard Houses near the Bridge, over the Cut in Argyle-street, and opposite the residence of T. Ryan, Esq., C.C.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell the above, by public auction, at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at 12 o'clock precisely,

All the right, title, and interest of the vendor, in and to the above property, being the life interest of Mary Gorman, in the same now vested in him.

The land on which the Two Houses are built fronts Princes-street, it contains Five Perches more or less, a small piece between them being vacant.

One House contains two rooms, and is at present let at 18s. per week to Mr. Fisher; the other House contains three rooms, and is let at 14s. per week, to Mr. Glannan.

☞ Higher rents could be obtained, the position being one of the best in Sydney, where houses have never been known to be empty. It lies almost midway between the Circular Quay, and the various Wharves in Darling Harbour.

Terms, cash. 8030

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.

An Assortment of very superior Damascus Barrel Revolving Pistols, consisting of 8, 6, 5 barrels, &c., &c., just landed, ex Doggerbank.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT will sell at their Rooms, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely,

1 Case, containing very superior Damascus barrel revolving pistols, consisting of 8, 6, 5 barrels, also,
Pairs superior double barrel pistols
Ditto ditto with bayonets
Ditto ditto single barrel ditto
Just landed, ex Doggerbank.

The above pistols are well worthy the especial attention of buyers.

Terms at sale. 8400

THURSDAY, 1st September.

To Watchmakers, Jewellers, Gunsmiths, Fancy Ware Dealers and others.

10 Cases just landed—
Watch materials
Pocket and table cutlery
Fancy clocks
Plated and gold jewellery
Guns and pistols
Pipes, portemonnaies
Fancy goods of all descriptions.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 11 o'clock,

WATCH MATERIALS.
Gilt watch keys
Lever, verge, and lepin main springs
Gold hands, ball seconds
Metal and Geneva ditto
Steel and gold hands
Lever, fusee, and verge chains
Chain hooks, seconds, hair springs
Jewel holes, covers, ruby pins
Catches and joints
Brooch chains, tongs
Best English lunette glasses
Finished verge and grey ditto
Secret springs
Gauze goggles, spectacles
G S slide specs
Blue steel and spring folders
Metal tea and table spoons

SURGICAL TRUSSES.

PLATED AND GOLD JEWELLERY.
Cameo brooches
Gold cameo ditto
Agate, heart, Wellington brooches
Pebble, sprig, malachite, box, and glass
Hair device, enamelled, stone
Silver-mounted malachite, device and frosted
Double lockets
Single and double gold eye glasses
Half gold and gold rings
Electro watches
Silver lever, hunter, and consular watches
Plated alberts
Gold alberts and guard chains
Brass-bound secret drawer desks
Pedometer
Electro tea, table, and dessert spoons and forks

CLOCKS AND TIME PIECES.
Eight-day papier mâché clocks
Ditto nightingale lever ditto
Ditto Elizabethan, Tudor, and Kossuth ditto
Thirty-hour Jenny Lind ditto

PISTOLS, GUNS, &c.
Single and double barrelled guns
Pistols, London-made
Shot pouches, cork screws, screw drivers
Shot belts, dirks

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY.
Knives, scissors, penknives
Best bowie knives
Sets Waterloo table knives and forks
Ditto pinned ditto ditto
Carvers, sets dessert ditto

FANCY GOODS.
White and dark bowl pipes, pipe stems
Pipes in tin cases, elastic long stems
Vulcanized indiarubber tubes
Brass companions, pouches, mirrors
Dressing glasses, various sizes
Mottled and other dressing combs
Ruff and role side combs, braid ditto
Black handle and fancy razors
Tooth and nail brushes
Cigar cases, portmonnaies, pruning knives
German silver small tooth combs
Gents' leather dressing cases
Accordeons, 10 and 12 note
Silk and beaded braid guards.

Terms at sale. 802

IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE of Drapery, Slops, Blankets, Rugs, Manchester Goods, Silks, Ribbons, Cloths, &c., &c.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 1st, and FRIDAY, 2nd September, at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,

One Hundred and Sixty-six Packages of the undermentioned Goods:—
Five bales 72 inch white sheeting
Two ditto 80 inch ditto ditto
One ditto 90 inch ditto ditto
Four bales 72 inch stout grey ditto
Two ditto 80 inch ditto ditto
Four ditto 36 inch ditto ditto
Two ditto 40 inch ditto ditto
Four ditto cotton tick
One ditto linen ditto
Two ditto Chadwick's twill
Four ditto Horrock's fine longcloths
Two ditto 34 inch water twist
Two ditto 33 inch Croydon dowlas
Two cases 6-4 coloured rolled jaconets
Two ditto white ditto ditto
One ditto ditto crenolines
One ditto white moleskins
Two ditto drab ditto
Two ditto coloured and black silesias
One ditto handsome furniture prints
Two ditto Hoyle's 5-4 fancy prints
Four ditto ditto 7-8 ditto ditto
Two ditto ditto 7-8 black and white
Two ditto 2 coloured plates
Two ditto printed muslins
Two ditto balzorines
Two ditto light cachmeres
Three ditto de laines
Two ditto challis checks
Three ditto small pattern de laines
Two ditto 5-4 fine lustres
Two ditto cold lenos
Three ditto white harness books
Two ditto checked muslins
Two ditto white satteen stays
One ditto ditto coutille ditto
Two ditto corded coats
Three ditto white cotton hose
Four ditto brown half-hose
Two ditto children's socks

SILKS.
Two cases rich fancy silks
Two ditto light glacés
Two ditto fancy checks
Two ditto fancy bandannas
One ditto rich corahs
Two ditto spun ditto
One ditto black bandannas, ducapes and satins
One ditto ladies' neck ties
Two ditto light bonnet ribbons
One ditto gauze ribbons

SLOPS.
Three cases white shirts, boxed
Three ditto colured ditto
Two ditto ditto, not boxed
Two ditto white ditto
Four bales Scotch twilled
Two ditto 2 x 2, striped
Two ditto blue serge shirts
One ditto scarlet ditto
Four cases DS mole trousers
Two ditto miller's drab ditto
Two ditto white mole ditto
Two ditto black cassimere ditto
One ditto fancy ditto
Two ditto ditto coats
Two ditto black ditto
One ditto fine frock coats
Two ditto fancy satin vests
Two ditto black alpacca coats
Two ditto white dowlas ditto
One ditto fancy ditto
Three ditto boys' clothing

BLANKETS.
Five bales 10-4 and 11-4 fine blankets
Two ditto 9-4 ditto
Five ditto 10-4 rugs.

Terms at sale. 7996

CHRISTY'S HATS.

MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Seven cases Christy's black Paris Hats
One „ drab felt hats, or ormond shape
One „ fine black planters
One „ ditto ditto oxonians
Two „ boys' and men's caps
One „ children's hats

Terms at sale. 8000

EAU DE COLOGNE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,

Five cases Eau de Cologne, a very superior sample. Terms at sale. 8386

Soap, Pork, Hams, Sugar Candy, Kent Hops Flour, and Saltpetre.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
1000 boxes Liverpool soap
70 barrels prime mess pork
100 prime York hams
50 tubs sugar candy
50 bags saltpetre
25 cases castor oil
20 pockets hops

Terms at sale. 8194

MARTYN'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 240, Pitt-street. Regular Sale Days—Tuesdays and Fridays. All parties sending Horses or other Stock for sale, are particularly requested to send written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, and if with or without reserve.

Preliminary Notice.
STATION AND CATTLE.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from the proprietors to bring to public competition, on an early day, if not disposed of by private contract,

About 1400 (fourteen hundred) head of horned Cattle, more or less, a mixed herd, together with the right of the well-known fattening Station upon which the cattle are now depasturing, called Narraburra, in the Lashlan District, with Huts and Yards, and other improvements thereon.

Narraburra is situate about midway between the Sydney and Port Phillip markets, and on the line of road to the latter place.

N.B.—There are from 200 to 300 fat cattle now fit for market. 7414

FANCY STATIONERY. BOOKS, &c.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 1st day of September, at 11 o'clock,

2 CASES STATIONERY, containing,
Sealing wax, assorted colours
Reeves' water colours
Memorandum books
Account ditto
Metallic ditto
Lead pencils, indiarubber
Steel pens, quill ditto
Drawing books, fancy albums
Song books, musical ditto
Church services, prayer books
Turkey sponge
&c. &c. &c.

1 CASK INK, containing,
14½ dozen Cochran's office ink
15 „ Arnold's best Japan writing ink
6 „ bright red ink

1 Case Ink Bottles, containing,
20 dozen Excise ink bottles

Also

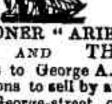
About 300 vols. cheap editions of books.

Terms at sale. 8369

CLOCKS.

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock,
Nos. 1 to 6—6 cases, each 12 cottage clocks
7*, 8*—2 ditto 12 ditto

Terms at sale. 8368



SCHOONER "ARIEL."

BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September next,

The fine fast-sailing schooner

ARIEL,

74 tons register, and about 95 tons burthen, colonial-built, of the very best materials, and in the most substantial manner. This schooner, whose fast-sailing qualities are so well known and appreciated, is admirably fitted for the Port Phillip trade, and from her light draught of water particularly desirable for the navigation of the Yarra, between Hobson's Bay and Melbourne.

She has been recently hove down, under Marine Surveyors' inspection, her copper put in excellent order, and thoroughly overhauled. All her masts and spars are pine, in excellent condition; her standing and running rigging are in first-rate order; she is furnished with a new boat, new galley fit for passengers in any trade, new foretop and topgallant-masts, new maintop-mast, and has ground tackle sufficient for a vessel double her tonnage.

Her sails are all in good order, and studding sails new; has a neatly fitted cabin.

Is hourly expected to arrive from Newcastle, when parties requiring a really serviceable and substantial vessel are requested examine her.

Upon the discharge of her inward cargo, she may be sent to sea on a day's notice.

Further particulars can be had, and an inventory seen by application to the auctioneers, at the City Mart, 474, George-street.

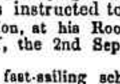
Terms—liberal. 7971

JEWELLERY, BERLIN WOOL, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt street, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 12 o'clock,

A quantity of
Silver pencil cases
Elegant brooches
Extra rich bracelets
Flower holders
Elastic garters
Small mats
Ottomans
Slippers
Penelope canons
Berlin wool
Fleecy ditto
Lockets
Crochet books
Crochet cotton
&c. &c. &c.

Terms at sale. 8356



THE AGNES NAPIER, SCHOONER, 35 tons register, carrying 50 tons.

MR. MORT is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at half-past 2 o'clock,

The admirable and fast-sailing schooner the

AGNES NAPIER,

of 35 tons register, with a carrying capacity of 50 tons, drawing only 6½ feet of water, when fully laden. She was built at Broulee in 1851, under the eye of a skilful and practical man, was coppered in 1852 with 20 oz. and 22 oz. copper.

She is well found in standing and running rigging, sails, &c.

She will be sold as she now lies at Preddy's Wharf, Sussex-street, where she can be inspected.

N.B. This desirable little vessel, which is so great a favourite with our colonial coasting trade, can be recommended to those in want of a smart craft of her size. Her build being unexceptionable, her speed good, and carrying capacity large; possessing, in fact, every requisite to make her a profitable investment to the purchaser, who has the [illegible] of many lines to put her on a remunerative lay.

Terms, liberal, will be made known at time of sale.

Inventory to be seen at the rooms. 8357

RICH MANTLES.

MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 11 o'clock,

A large quantity of very rich mantles, suitable for all seasons.

Terms at sale. 8355

DOMAIN VIEW.

Large Stone House, a most respectable Residence, Woolloomooloo Bay, commanding a beautiful and uninterrupted view of the Bay and Harbour.

Day of Sale, Friday, 2nd September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,

A LARGE STONE-BUILT HOUSE,

With Gothic front, built only six months, and situate in Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay, standing on a block of ground with a frontage to Dowling-street (which is the principal street to the wharf) of 20 feet, by a depth of 116 feet more or less, to Duke-street, to which it has a frontage also of 20 feet.

The House is so built that it can be tenanted as two separate Houses, each containing four rooms. The front parlours are finished with neat cornices, register stoves and cupboards.

The foundation is elevated about five feet above the road. The front is gothic, and built of cut stone; the back of 16-inch ashlar, and the sides parapet in foot-courses. There is a neat balcony extending along the whole front, with flagged walk beneath; and the building stands about 45 feet back from the road, which space is laid out as a garden, and enclosed with railing on dwarf wall in front. In the rear is a yard with temporary kitchen and a WELL OF WATER.

One-half of the above premises is let to Mr. B. Welsh, at a weekly rental of 45s.; and the other portion is occupied by Mr. Etherington, the proprietor, who will shew the premises to enquirers.

A plan on view at the Rooms.

This is really a most desirable purchase, well worthy the attention of any party requiring a neat-looking residence, in a fine healthy position.

Terms at sale. 7278

Newcastle, New South Wales, Meat Preserving Establishment.

Tradesman's Arms Inn, Muswellbrook.
Allotment of Land, Muswellbrook.
Allotment and Cottage, Scone.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY, 16th September.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 16th September, at 11 o'clock,

The following valuable properties—

Lot 1.

THE NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES, MEAT PRESERVING ESTABLISHMENT, situated at the seaport town of Newcastle, about seven hours' sail from Sydney.

This establishment is erected upon half an acre of land, more or less, and comprises the following buildings,

One large building, consisting of,
An extensive Preserving Room,
Large Filling Room,
Cutting-up Room,
Tinmen's Shop,
3 Store Rooms, and
Office.

One Boiling Shed, fitted with boilers complete, for preserving meats and for rendering tallow.

One Shed adjoining the above, for general use.

Also

A Slaughter House, Stables, Men's Cottage, and Stockyard.

The premises are close to the water's edge, and a boat may load from the spot, taking advantage of the tides. The buildings are strong and substantial, and the whole in first rate order.

This establishment has been in full operation for a considerable time past, under the able superintendence of Mr. Gedye, who came out from England with the appointment of manager; and the testimonials and certificates which have at various times appeared in the public journals bear incontrovertible evidence that he has succeeded most perfectly in turning out a first rate article of consumption and general demand.

It is most favourably situated with regard to the northern districts, and if, as is the case, bullocks can be killed in Maitland, and the carcases brought to Sydney by the steamers with advantage, the very best can be procured at Newcastle at a trifling cost; and it is well known that the hides and tallow will, in most cases, pay for the carcass meat.

The quantity of preserved meats forwarded to Sydney during the past year was between 30,000 and 40,000 tins, independent of the local consumption by vessels calling in at the port; and there can be no doubt that the Indian market would be entirely supplied from this colony, as well as Her Majesty's navy in other seas, could a permanent supply be depended upon.

The establishment could be extended to a soap and candle manufactory, in conjunction with the preserving; and a proprietor residing on the spot, possessed of a little capital, to take advantage of the market, and energy enough to enter fully into operations, would speedily acquire a handsome independence.

A quantity of tin plate and other requisite materials on hand, to be taken at a valuation.

A good opening offers itself to any enterprising man to carry on this business, which must shortly work itself into great importance; and the capitalist can here invest his money to advantage, as the mother country will naturally look to her colonies for those supplies which a continental firm could not furnish without the grossest abuse.

Lot 2.

THE TRADESMAN'S ARMS' INN, MUSWELLBROOK,

in the leading thoroughfare to the whole of the northern gold fields, and on the line of the Hunter River railroad, which will extend to the foot of the Dividing Range.

This Inn has been licensed for years, and is at present leased to a respectable tenant. It consists of a substantial brick-built house, with verandah, in good repair, and contains two sitting rooms and three bedrooms, with detached kitchen, stable, stores, and other out-offices, standing upon a corner allotment in a most central position in the town, commanding a first-rate business.

Muswellbrook is about 60 miles from Maitland, and in the centre of some of the finest estates in the northern districts.

Lot 3.

An allotment of land in the township of Muswellbrook, being No. 4 of section 3, fronting Bridge-street, the main thoroughfare.

Lot 4.

A weather boarded cottage, containing four rooms, standing upon half-acre allotment in the township of Scone, with garden and well of water, fenced in, and let to a good tenant.

Scone is about 10 miles from Muswellbrook, and the traffic on the Great North Road passes through the township, which is already feeling the universal pressure of house rent.

Terms at sale. 71 0

5000 PRIME CATTLE.

With the following fattening STATIONS on Liverpool Plains.

Day of sale, WEDNESDAY, September 21.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, September 21, at 11 o'clock,

5000 Head of well bred CATTLE, together witth the following Stations:—
DRIL-DOOL
CUBBAROO
SOUTH ORIEL
AND BULLARAWA

situated on the Namoi River, and well-known as the most fattening stations in that district.

It is only necessary to state, with reference to the quality of the cattle, that they are all of the well known J. B. O. brand, so much sought after by the butchers of Sydney.

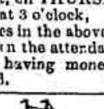
For further particulars apply to Messrs. Rundle, Dangar, and Co., Queen's-place; or to T. S. Mort. 6574

SHARES.

Australian Joint Stock Bank, £5.
Australasian Steam Navigation Company, £20.
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto, £10.
Sydney Gold Escort Company, £2.
Commercial Bank, £26.

MR. MORT will sell, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1853, at 3 o'clock,

A number of shares in the above-named public institutions, when the attendance of capitalists and others having money to invest, is specially invited. 8184



THOMAS AND HENRY BRIG, 235 TONS REGISTER, AND CARRYING 350 TONS.

MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at half-past two o'clock,

The well known and favourite packet brig THOMAS AND HENRY, 235 tons register, 350 tons burthen.

She was well and faithfully built, at the Manning River, in 1850, by those skilful shipwrights the "Scotch carpenters" whose workmanship is universally allowed to be very superior.

Her cabin accommodations are excellent, perhaps not surpassed by any vessel in the colony, and have always been the theme of praise with her passengers, during the time she has been in the Adelaide and Port Phillip trade,—a trade which it is needless to say has been most profitable.

Her steerage is comfortably fitted for thirty passengers.

She is well found in every particular, is coppered and copper fastened. About nine months ago she was on the Slip, when her copper was pronounced good for four years. She was at the same time caulked thoroughly right through.

She is ready for sea at an hour's notice, and has 100 tons ballast on board.

Intending purchasers are respectfully invited to inspect her, when it will be seen that her description as above is fully borne out. She is lying off the Flour Company's Wharf.

Terms—One-fourth, residue by approved endorsed bills, with bank interest added at three and six months' date.

An inventory may be obtained in a day or two at the Rooms of the auctioneer. 8181

21,000 SHEEP, WITH SPLENDID STATION, AT WELLINGTON.

Day of Sale, Wednesday, 21st September.

MR. MORT has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, at 11 o'clock,

The following valuable Sheep—
2500 ewes, selected to fatten
950 ditto, 5 years old
940 ditto, 4 years old
950 ditto, 3 years old
2600 ditto, 2 years old
1800 ditto, 1 year old
2350 ewe hoggets
4300 wethers, 2 to 4 years old
2000 wethers, 1 year old
2200 wether hoggets
453 rams

21,040 more or less.

And the lambs, from 6000 to 7000 ewes, will be given in, a large proportion of which are from fine picked maiden sheep.

70 of the rams were selected this season from Mr. Finch's best sheep, and the remainder from Mr. E. Cox's and Colonel Verner's flocks. Every ewe put to the ram was carefully selected.

The sheep are warranted sound and never to have been diseased. They cut last season 2 lbs. 10 ozs. of clean spout washed wool of very high character; and the wool can always be got up in first-rate style, the water being peculiarly soft, and every facility for spout washing, thereby saving an immense amount of labour.

Together with the following Stations, which are first-rate, so well known as

BRYMADURA,
with
GARA AND MANILDRA,

comprising about 400 square miles of thickly grassed and well watered country, situated in the Boree district, Wellington.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

consist as follows:—On the head station, which is distant ten miles from the Police and Post Offices of Molong, and 180 miles from Sydney, are erected
A comfortable new dwelling-house, shingled
Overseer's cottage, kitchen
Large stores, stables
Cart shed, men's huts, &c.
Drafting yards, stockyard

and a large new WOOLSHED, just completed. There is also a large paddock just fenced in. The huts and fencing are nearly all new, having been renewed this year. There are also a large number of hurdles.

The stations are in the neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. Boulton, Brothers, E. Barton, Esq., and Dr. Richardson; and only twenty-five miles distance from two steam-mills. And with reference to the adaptation of the district for sheep farming, it is worthy of remark that neither catarrh, scab, nor foot-rot is known in the Wellington district. The runs are on a lease for fourteen years.

The following goods are upon the station, which are to be taken at a valuation:—
A screw woolpress
Horses and drays
Bullocks and gear
A quantity of supplies
And household furniture.

A plan of the runs, which, without exception, are the largest and finest in the Wellington district, can be seen at the rooms of the Auctioneer.

Delivery of the sheep to be taken on the 1st of December.

TERMS.

One-fourth cash, one-fourth six months, residue at twelve months. The credit to be by approved bills, with security, and bearing interest at six per cent.

☞ This unrivalled pastoral concern is worthy of all attention. Its situation is about the very best of any in the colony, because it commands the southern markets as well as those of Sydney and the western gold fields. The sheep are of a quality than which better could not be desired, and all in prime order. The qualities of the runs are most fattening, some of the heaviest wethers sent to the Sydney market having come from these runs. They are abundantly watered, and the improvements are not only extensive, but of superior description—the house fit for a respectable family. The locality is excellent—the post town convenient and, in a word, the property is really a first-class one in every respect. 6913

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN EQUITY.

TO BE SOLD in lots pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales made in a cause wherein John Turner and others are plaintiffs and James Turner and another are defendants with the approbation of Samuel Frederick Milford Esquire the Master in Equity of the said Court at Mr. THOMAS SUTCLIFFE MORT'S Auction Rooms in Pitt-street in the city of Sydney of which due notice will be given All those Freehold Premises situate on the north side of Parramatta-street Sydney known as the Victoria Inn opposite St. Benedict's Chapel with the ground and other buildings adjoining thereto. Also all those Freehold Premises on the north side of Parramatta-street aforesaid adjoining the bridge now occupied by Mr. Herbert and Mr. Nathaniel Wallis. Also all those Freehold Premises situated on the south side of Parramatta-street aforesaid adjoining the Australian Inn now occupied by Mr. Ellis. Also all those Freehold Premises containing about twenty-six acres one rood and twenty-one perches situate on the Liverpool road particulars whereof may in a short time be had *gratis* at the said Master's Chambers in the Supreme Court House King-street Sydney of Mr. J. F. Josephson Solicitor for plaintiffs No. 187 Elizabeth-street North and of Messrs. Thurlow Dick and Brown Solicitors for defendant Pitt-street Sydney. 103

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SALES BY AUCTION.

PONY PHAETON.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A well-built pony phaeton; is adapted to carry four persons, has patent leather hood, is very light, and well suited for Sydney use. 8545

WEDNESDAY'S USUAL SALE.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual number of Horses, comprising
Hacks and journey horses
Heavy and light draught ditto
Various ditto
Also
Barouche
Hackney cab
2 Cab phaetons
Pony phaeton
5 Spring carts
2 Dennet gigs
2 Box carts
Dray and harness. 8547

To Undertakers, Coach Builders, &c.
FAMILY BAROUCHE.
MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208. Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
A very roomy barouche, cloth lined throughout, and in capital condition, and could, at a very trifling cost, be converted into an excellent mourning coach. 8846

TEAS.—TO GROCERS.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st instant, at half-past 10 o'clock, precisely,
On account of whom it may concern,
BR&Co. in diamond—
197 half-chests hyson skin tea, slightly broken
1 chest ditto
This is a very fine sample of skin tea.
Also—sound
TK&Co.—899 boxes pouchong, 25 catty
QW—760 ditto ditto
In consequence of other sales at 11 o'clock, this will come off at half-past 10 o'clock precisely. 7999

TO SADDLERS.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Twenty Cases Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Girths, &c., &c., comprising the following assortment—
Side saddles complete
Gent's stuffed flap saddles
Ditto solid ditto
Ditto knee pad
Ditto best quilted seat ditto
Ditto full shafto
Best brass-mounted gig harness
Ditto plated ditto
Ditto covered ditto
Ditto snaffle bridles
Ditto pelham ditto
Ditto white and blue girths
Ditto plated spurs
Coat straps
Patent belts
Terms at sale.
☞ This sale will come off at half-past 10 o'clock precisely. 8388

100 BARRELS AMERICAN FLOUR.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
100 Barrels American Flour, just landed.
Terms, cash. 8389

FINE TABLE SALT.
MR. C. NEWTON, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock.
20 casks fine table salt, in small packages
Terms, cash. 8576

DAMAGED HOPS.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
[illegible] Pockets Hops.
Terms, cash. 8387

PATNA TOWELS, and COTTON SHEETS.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
1 case patna towels
1 ditto cotton sheets
Terms at sale. 8575

DAMAGED FLANNELS.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Mary Nixon, from Liverpool, Parks, master.
MR. C. NEWTON, will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
H in triangle 21
Two trusses flannel containing
20 pieces flannel, damaged by sea water
Terms, Cash. 8579

ROUGH BROWN HOLLANDS.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Clontarf.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
MM, § 139—
A bale, containing
60 pieces brown holland
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, Cash. 8578

DAMAGED CLOTH and DOESKINS.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at half-past 10 o'clock,
WS in diamond, 31 at side—
One case containing,
12 pieces fancy doeskins
32 at side—12 pieces ditto ditto
33 " 12 ditto ditto
34 " 12 ditto ditto
35 " 2 ends black cloth.
Terms at sale. 8580

Best Witney Blankets, and Dowlas Shooting Coats.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, THURSDAY, 1st September, at 11 o'clock.
2 bales 10-4 and 11-4 best witney blankets
Terms at sale. 8577

EUROPE ROPE, MANILA ROPE, Paints, Oils, Matting, Herrings, Salmon, Sago, and Malacca Canes, &c.
MR. C. NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned goods, without reserve, to close an account,
200 kegs white lead, 28 lbs.
28 kegs green paint, 28 lbs.
8 cases red paint, 24 tins
56 coils Europe rope, 1½ to 2½ inch
2 cases herrings in tins
1 ditto preserved salmon
1 ditto jams
75 bags pearl sago
3 cases arrowroot in tins
6 ditto tapioca
2 ditto pearl
9 pieces China matting
14 bundles Malacca canes
MANILA ROPE.
44 coils Manila rope, 1 inch to 2½ inch.
Terms at sale. 8582

402 CASES AMERICAN CHAIRS.
MR. C. NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on TUESDAY, the 13th September,
402 cases American chairs, daily expected per William Woolley, from Melbourne, consisting of—
84 cases common wood seat
66 ditto Baltimore
69 ditto cane seat
37 ditto round post
41 ditto revolving chairs
6 ditto bird's eye maple
11 ditto oak office
10 ditto aster, gilt
63 ditto crown top
35 ditto rocking.
Terms at sale. 8581

SALE OF DRAUGHT HORSES, &c.
MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Bull's Head Horse Repository, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31st, at 11 o'clock,
40 head of horse stock, comprising
8 heavy draught horses, from the Hunter, warranted, and subject to trial
6 ditto, from Windsor
12 light ditto, suitable for gig and carriage, &c.
14 good hackneys
1 Welsh poney, broken to saddle and harness
Horse, gig, and harness
2 horses, drays, and harness
Horse, cart, and harness
One-horse phaeton
English-built carriage
2 gigs
2 spring carts
3 light carts
2 new drays
Several sets of harness
2 new side saddles
Saddles, bridles, &c.
Terms at sale. 8519

TO LINEN DRAPERS, &c.
On account of whom it may concert.
Ex Cloutarf, Bartley, master, from London,
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31st at half-past 10 o'clock precisely,
RG&Co.
§217§ 1 case
Ax—30 pieces Hawkins' 36 inch long cloth
Ex— 5 ditto ditto ditto
§248§ part case
Bx—15 ditto ditto ditto
Cx— 4 ditto ditto ditto
Ex— 2 ditto ditto ditto
§24§ part case
Ex— 3 pieces ditto ditto.
Terms, cash. 8421

IRON BEDSTEADS.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex Alert.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31st, at half-past 10 precisely,
26 bundles, each containing 5 iron bedsteads.
Terms, cash. 8241

PARASOLS, &c,
Damaged by sea water; on account of whom it may concern; ex Menam, Andrews, master, from London.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31, at half-past 10 precisely,
R. G. & Co. §256§ 1 part case.
12 Bro. silk Claremont parasols
12 ditto watered ditto
12 ditto blue figured border
12 ditto satin
12 ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto
12 ditto brown glacé
12 ditto ditto pearl handles
12 rich satin border
12 ditto ditto
12 figured satin barege
12 ditto damask
12 ditto Claremonts
12 ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto
12 ditto ditto
12 blue and brown
12 rich border
12 ditto ditto
12 moire antique, agate handles
4 coloured glacé Claremonts
5 ditto ditto
9 ditto ditto
3 ditto ditto
15 bone jointed
7 moire antique lace
2 ivory watered silk
Terms, cash., 8418

TO IRONMONGERS, &c.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31, at 11 o'clock precisely,
500 bundles iron.
Terms at sale. 8419

To Booksellers, Printers, &c.
PRINTING NEWS.
On account of whom it may concern.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31st at 11 o'clock precisely,
JF MD in diamond 350–355.
6 bales printing newspaper, containing 100 reams double demy, or printing news.
Terms, cash. 8520

TO SADDLERS, IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, &c.
Iron Bedsteads, Lounging Chairs, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31, at 11 o'clock precisely,
To close various shipments.
Gents' all-over hogskin saddles
Ladies' side saddles
Ditto best quilted ditto
Silver-mounted riding whips
Ditto gig whips
Best Pelham bridles
Spurs, &c,
Oil lamps
Lunar lamps
Iron bedsteads
Lounging chairs
Berlin registered grates
Bronze fenders
Steel ditto
Block tin dish covers
Coffee and tea pots
Carpenters' tools
Superior table cutlery
Ditto fancy ditto
Guns and rifles
Pistols
Revolvers
Bramah locks
Gold cradles
&c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8238

GLASSWARE, SADDLERY, WHIPS, EARTHENWARE.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
Decanters
Tumblers
Wines
Goblets
Riding and driving whips
Gents' saddles
Cart harness
Gig harness.
Terms at sale. 8647

TINWARE.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 11 o'clock,
30 Packages tinware.
Terms at sale. 8646

Forty Firkins prime IRISH BUTTER, now landing, ex Clontarf.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, August 31st, at 12 o'clock precisely,
50 firkins prime Irish Butter, now landing, ex Clontarf.
Mr. Dean begs to call the particular attention of buyers to this splendid parcel of Irish butter, each firkin of which has been packed at great expense in a separate tierce surrounded with salt, to preserve its prime quality.
Terms at sale. 8239

MAIZE.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 12 o'clock,
500 bushels maize, in good shipping order.
Terms, Cash. 8645

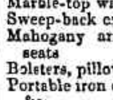
CIGARS.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George-street, on THURSDAY, September 1, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
10,000 imitation Havannah cigars
Terms at sale. 8240

TO PUBLICANS, GROCERS, &c.
Important Sale of Bottled Ale and Porter, Draught Beer, Brandy, Gin, Old Tom, Champagne, Butter, &c.
MR. WILLIAM DEAN will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, 427, George street, on THURSDAY, September 1, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
50 hogsheads strong ale, quite equal to Bass's No. 3
20 hogsheads porter
200 cases bottled beer
100 cases Lowndes' old tom
400 cases gin, key brand
100 cases champagne
100 cases pale brandy
10 hogsheads brandy
21 hogsheads strong rum
20 cases old London bottled port
13 cases sherry
&c. &c. &c.
This sale being positively without the slightest reserve, intending purchasers will please be punctual at time stated, and oblige
WILLIAM DEAN,
Auctioneer, &c.,
8237 427, George-street.

Superior made Clothing
White and Coloured Shirts and Shirting
Drapery Goods, Artificial Flowers
Boots and Shoes, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on THURSDAY, September 1, at 11 o'clock,
Gentlemen's superior cloth cloaks, lined with silk, braided, &c.
Ditto ditto paletots
Ditto ditto overall coats
Buckskin and cloth trousers
Linen drill and other summer coats
Twilled cotton and other summer trousers
Superior silk, valentia, and other waiscoats
Scotch and fancy caps
Superior pilot cloth and duffell coats
White and coloured linen shirts and shirting
Wellingtons and other boots and shoes
Bareges, balzorines, llamas, and other summer dresses, of entirely new patterns
Tabaret, moire, brocades, glacé, and other silks
Muslin collars, sleeves, and handkerchiefs
Ladies' cloaks, trimmed and silk lined
Handsome cloth table covers
Superior artificial flowers, &c.
Terms at sale. 8598

Jewellery, Watches, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on FRIDAY, September 2nd, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of superior gold jewellery, of various descriptions
Plated and gilt jewellery
English and Geneva gold and silver watches
Superior silver-mounted plated ware
Hair guards, assorted patterns
A variety of fancy articles
Terms at sale. 8599

SPLENDID IMPORTED HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, of Modern and Elegant Taste, and of best manufacture and materials.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by Messrs. Young and Co., to sell by auction, at their Stores, Hunter-street, on TUESDAY, September 6th, at 11 o'clock,
A very choice importation of Household Furniture, surpassing in elegance and manufacture any shipments yet offered, either by auction or otherwise, and consisting of
Rosewood loo and card tables, carved plinths and ornaments
Ditto spring-stuffed couches and chairs, carved backs, rails, &c., covered in velvet, silk damask, and tabarets
Rosewood cheffoniers, with looking glass backs
Elegant rosewood bookcases, glass doors, and silk curtains
Rosewood and mahogany reclining chairs, covered in morocco
Mahogany dining room chairs, hair seated and spring stuffed
Mahogany ditto, cane seated and leather covered
Imitation mahogany and rosewood cane-seated, entirely new patterns
Mahogany couches and sofas, spring stuffed, and covered in hair cloth
Large sized mahogany dining tables
Mahogany card and work tables
Handsome mahogany toilettes, with drawers and swing glasses
Ditto ditto sideboards and cheffoniers
Music stool and canterburys
Easy chairs, covered in leather, with portable front legs
Marble-top washstands
Sweep-back cane and folding chairs
Mahogany arm chairs, cane and horsehair seats
Bolsters, pillows, folding cushions, hassocks
Portable iron chair bedsteads, with mattresses, &c.
Best quality curled horsehair
Chimney glasses, in imitation carved oak and gilt frames
Toilet glasses, square carpets
Eight-day skeleton clocks, &c.
☞ The attention of persons requiring really good and elegant furniture is specially directed to this sale, the articles, for the most part, being of a quality rarely imported, with reference both to design and manufacture, and the whole will be on view the day preceding the sale, and be sold without any reserve.
Terms at sale. 8600



THE BRITISH BARQUE VICTORIA.
BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The British-built barque VICTORIA, 298 tons register, and 450 tons burthen.
This vessel was built at Whitby, in England, and is well found in sails, spars, rigging, and all other respects. She is now in good order, and ready to proceed to sea at once.
She has just delivered at this port a cargo of upwards of 450 tons flour, from Valparaiso, and is now lying at Moore's Wharf, where intending purchasers are requested to inspect her.
Further particulars may be had, and an inventory seen, by applying to the Auctioneers, at the City Mart, 474, George-street. 7795

Wearing Apparel.
Personal Effects.
BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock,
3 boxes wearing apparel and personal effects, damaged by salt water, and on account of whom it may concern.
Terms, cash. 8610

Byass' Ale and Porter
Porter's Ale and Porter
Marzetti's Ale and Porter.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 1st September, at 11 o'clock,
80 casks Byass' ale and porter
33 ditto Porter's ale and porter
50 cases Marzetti's ditto ditto.
Terms at sale. 8611

Lump and Ground Alum.
Iron Money Chests.
Portable Bedsteads.
BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,
2 casks lump alum, 10 cwt.
1 " ground ditto, 5 "
6 iron money chests
3 casts portable bedsteads with mattresses
Terms at sale. 8607

TIN PLATES.
On account of whom it may concern.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September next, at 11 o'clock,
25 boxes Pontypool Tin Plates, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash. 8614

NEW BOOKS.
BOWDEN AND THRELKELD are instructed to announce to the trade and others, that they have had placed in their hands for sale by auction in a few days, so soon as the catalogue can be taken,
10 cases of new illustrated popular works, full particulars of which will be announced in a day or two, in the mean time the trade are requested to bear in mind this opportunity of replenishing their stock. 8616

ITALIAN GOODS AND OILMEN'S STORES.
Important and Unreserved Sale of a first-rate assortment, now landing, in splendid order, ex Meenam and Walter Hood, from London.
☞ The Auctioneers invite the special attention of the Trade, Country Storekeepers, and Buyers for export, to the sale of this splendid assortment of Goods, all in the very best condition, and for sale to the highest bidder. Now is the time to secure stock, prices never will be lower, the Melbourne trade is open, and great activity manifested in the market—in a few more weeks we shall have the high rates of last Spring ruling.
BOWDEN AND THRELKELD have received instructions from the Importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart Sale Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,
The following Invoice of Oilmen's Stores and Italian Goods, from the leading houses of London.
160 cases, each 3 dozen, pint pickles
60 ditto, 2 ditto, quart ditto
50 ditto, 6 ditto, ½ lb. mustards
30 ditto, 4 ditto, 1 lb. ditto
5 ditto, 112 ditto, mustard in tins
50 ditto, 6 ditto, ½ pint oils
30 ditto, 4 ditto, pint ditto
20 ditto, 3 ditto, quart ditto
10 ditto, 4 ditto, lbs. anchovies
10 ditto, 3 ditto, ½ lb. ditto
10 ditto, 4 ditto, ½ pint sauces
10 ditto, 3 ditto, pint ditto
30 ditto, 3 ditto, quarts vinegar
5 ditto, 6 ditto, ¼ pint capers
5 ditto, 4 ditto, ½ ditto
5 ditto, 4 ditto, ½ pint olives
5 ditto, 3 ditto, pint ditto
2 ditto, cayenne pepper, assorted size packets
2 ditto curry powder, assorted packets
5 ditto anchovy, bloater, and assorted pastes
10 ditto, each 4 dozen, 1 lb. jars jams and jellies
10 ditto, 4 ditto, 2 lb. ditto ditto
5 ditto, 112 ditto, brown Windsor soap
20 ditto, 24 tins herrings
150 half barrels white herrings
25 pockets Kent hops
20 cases, each 50 lbs, Colman's blue
2 cases soda powders
16 cases Cheshire cheese
20 cases prime Chedder cheese
20 kegs prime ox tongues
20 barrels hams, (400)
40 barrels vinegar, about 30 gallons each
200 half-barrels prime family pork
50 ditto salmon
100 boxes herrings (small packages)
25 kegs carbonate soda
1 case Fulwood's Spanish annatto

1238 packages
These goods are without exception the finest lot that have been offered to the trade for a length of time.
Terms:—Under £50, cash; from £50 to £100, three months; from £100 to £200 three and four months; above £200, three, four, and five months by approved endorsed Bills. 8615

FOREST LODGE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable Farm, comprising 60 acres of good arable land, situated in the Parish of St. George, two and a half miles from the Village of Canterbury, near Prout's Bridge, about nine miles distant from Sydney; bounded on the south by a line bearing west thirty-five degrees south, twenty-eight chains fifty links, commencing at the north-east corner of Greenslade's Farm; on the west by Mr. Howell's sixty acres; on the north by part of O'Brien's fifty acres and John Huslip's fifty acres, being a line bearing east thirty-five degrees north; and on the east by a line bearing south thirty-five degrees east twenty-four chains to Greenslade's north-east corner.
This farm is in a high state of cultivation, having a large garden well stocked with fruit-trees, and a neat cottage with extensive out-offices, at present in the possession of Mr. Welch.
To parties in search of a comfortable home and snug retreat, this property is well worthy of their attention, or of market gardeners and horticulturists.
A plan of the property may be seen at the City Mart.
Terms at sale. 8613

VILLAGE OF ENFIELD.
Part of the celebrated Brighton Estate, Liverpool Road, only eight miles from Sydney.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of September, at 11 o'clock,
Six allotments of land in the improving and beautiful village of Enfield, nearly opposite the Angel Inn, eight miles from Sydney, consisting of Nos. 3, 4, 14, 15, 28, and 29 of the original laying out of the village, forming one block, having an area of four acres, more or less.
Nos. 3 and 4 have each a frontage of 50 feet to the Liverpool Road, with a depth of 300 feet.
Nos. 14 and 15 have a frontage of 300 feet to the road leading from the Liverpool Road to the Cook's River Road.
Nos. 28 and 29 have 300 feet frontage to Baker-street.
These allotments are most eligibly situated at a short distance from the metropolis, always accessible within an hour, and possess all the advantages of a country village in a healthy situation, having the beautiful church of Saint Thomas in the vicinity, a school house with efficient instruction, post office, shops, &c., &c. All the mails and stage coaches on the southern road to Liverpool, Camden, Goulburn, Berrima, Braidwood, Yass, &c., pass by these allotments twice every day.
VERNON LODGE,
Liverpool Road.
This property consists of four acres 30 perches, more or less, of rich arable land, well fenced in, on which is erected a four-roomed weather-boarded cottage, bounded on the south by the Liverpool Road, immediately adjoining the Angel Inn, and directly opposite the village of Enfield, and possessing, therefore, all the advantages mentioned above or belonging to that locality.
VILLAGE OF PETERSHAM.
All that allotment of land in the village of Petersham, on the Parramatta Road, within half a mile of Ireland's Inn, and four miles and a half from Sydney, having the large frontage of 396 feet to the Canterbury Road, which passes through the village. It is bounded on the north by a line dividing it from Lot No. 2, being a line easterly 247 feet 6 inches; on the east by a fence dividing it from M'Dermott's land, being a line bearing south-westerly 400 feet.
The Railroad passes within a few yards of this allotment, which alone is sufficient to enhance its value, and make it a very desirable and valuable property.
Plans of all the above are on view at the City Mart, where further particulars may be known.
Terms at sale. 8613

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
BOWDEN AND THRELKELD successors (to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd day of September, at 11 o'clock,
1 large cedar dining table, 10 feet 6 inches long
1 large mahogany state bedstead
1 horsehair sofa
1 easy chair
1 camp bedstead
Loo tables, centre tables
Washhandstands, and sundry other articles of household furniture
Terms at sale. 8609

NEW FURNITURE.
BOWDEN AND THRELKELD (successors to George A. Lloyd) have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 2nd September, at 11 o'clock,
30 toonwood camp chairs
50 teakwood camp tables
26 ditto bedsteads
13 ditto ditto
5 bales fancy coloured mats
5 ditto Patna blankets
70 pair ditto
Terms at sale. 8608

ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st of September, at 11 o'clock,
One thousand volumes of books, comprising
Memoirs of Wordsworth
Shamrock Leaves, Woman's Mission
History of Modern Europe
Pictorial Song Books, Pocket Novels
Life of Wallace, Tales of Scotland
Life in the Far West
Golden Steps for Youth
Wonders of Nature
Christian Souvenir, Burns's Works
Lancet, Life in London, Modern History
Life in America, Life of Cromwell
Romance of Real Life
Byron's Works
Walker's Dictionary
Parley's Own Book
Uncle Tom's Cabin, The Buccaneer
Life of Wellington
&c. &c. &c.
Also,
A quantity of stationery, account books, &c., comprising
Music paper, magnum bonum pens
Papier mâché inkstands
Cumberland lead pencils, vermillion wax
Indiarubber bands, portfolios
Bank post, day books, waferstamps
Wax tapers and stands
Pocket books, &c., &c.
Terms—over £30, approved bills at three months. 6585

SLOPS, CALICOS, SHIRTINGS, &c.
MR. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, at Mr. Mort's Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, September 1, at half-past 11 o'clock,
A quantity of Slops, &c., comprising
Men's tweed coats
Ditto doeskin ditto
Ditto pilot overcoats and jackets
Ditto superfine frock coats
Ditto ditto shooting ditto
Ditto ditto trousers
Ditto doeskin and other ditto
Vests, light summer coats
Guernsey shirts, flannel ditto
Grey calico, all widths
Linen sheetings
Ditto shirtings
Flannels
Blankets
Hosiery, haberdashery
White and coloured shirts
Regatta ditto
White and coloured counterpanes
&c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8555

In THE STATION OF "MAROUAN," the New England District, together with about 5000 SHEEP.
By order of J. H. Puleston, Esq.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
THE STATION OF MAROUAN,
with about 5000 Sheep.
The Station of "Marouan" is situated in the Beardie district, New England, about 42 miles from the township of "Armidale," on the Mail Road to the Darling Downs and Moreton Bay Districts.
THE GRAZING CAPABILITIES
are of a high character, being well watered and capable of carrying 10,000 sheep. It is bounded by the well known stations of Messrs. Everett, Wauchope, Boyd, and others.
THE SHEEP
are all fine woolled and perfectly sound, and principally the X Y Z stock, the wool of which is so celebrated.
They are mostly young sheep, and the ewes will lamb in October; a number of the rams were selected this season by the present proprietor from the celebrated stock of William Dangar, Esq., and Captain Ditmas, and a large proportion of the wethers are in excellent condition and fit for market.
THE IMPROVEMENTS,
which are unusually extensive, comprise
A superior dwelling-house
Detached kitchen and other offices
Overseer's cottage, two gardens
A public store, spacious wool-shed
Stables and groom's hut, excellent stockyard
A grass paddock of 200 acres
Two cultivation paddocks
A blacksmith's forge and hut, and
Shepherds' huts
The dwelling-house is well built, with drawing and dining rooms 16 feet by 15 feet, with a good verandah, and is well adapted to a family of respectability, being situated in a healthy locality and agreeable neighbourhood. The original cost of the improvements which have been lately effected was upwards of £1700.
THE PUBLIC STORE,
well known as the Ben Lomond Store, is well supplied with goods of every description, and being in a central position on the mail road, with proper management, the profits ought to pay the whole expenses of the station.
THE AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES
of the station are first rate, and well adapted for the growth of wheat and other grain, and the purchaser, by exercising his pre-emptive right to 160 acres, could realize a large profit annually by the sale of his farm produce. The station is well situated for a steam mill to be erected with advantage.
Mr. Mort begs to direct the attention of parties on the look-out for [illegible] to the desirable inv[illegible]ons and stock the certaint[illegible]ment now offered, and [illegible] of realizing a large portion of the purchase-money so soon after taking possession, by the clip of wool. There can be no doubt but that shortly stations like this will be in great demand, as a means of investing money, and the prices of sheep will increase with the influx of capitalists, and the tide of immigration.
Terms at sale.
This station and stock are sold in consequence of the projected departure of the proprietor to England. 1014

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
TWO BRICK TWO-STOREY HOUSES.
Day of Sale Monday, 12th September.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, the 12th September, at half-past 2 o'clock,
TWO BRICK HOUSES,
Built of brick on stone foundations, and each containing two rooms and kitchen, with yard in the rear. Standing upon a block of land situated between Palmer-street and Crown-street, fronting the lane by the side of Trenchard Terrace, to which lane it has a frontage of 25 feet 4 inches, by a depth of 33 feet.
These Houses are neatly finished, and let at present to respectable tenants, at 20s. each House per week. Immediate possession can be given.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale, 8563

4000 SHEEP.
Without Station.
Deliverable on the road to Port Phillip, about 24 miles from Wagga Wagga.
Day of sale, WEDNESDAY, August 31.
MR. MORT has received instructions, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st of August, at 11 o'clock,
The following Sheep, without station:—
2000 wethers, 2 and 3 years old
2000 mixed flocks
Total 4000
These sheep were shorn in October, 1852, and their fleece averaged 2 lb. 6 ozs., and the wool was sold in Melbourne on the 10th of February, 1853, at 1s. 4d. per lb.
They will be delivered to the purchaser on the station, about 24 miles from Wagga Wagga and about 60 from Albury.
Terms at sale. 6024

DARLINGHURST.
RESPECTABLE RESIDENCE.
Day of Sale—WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
A CAPITAL RESIDENCE.
Fit for a respectable family, containing four rooms and closet on the ground floor, and two large and well ventilated rooms in attic, one of which opens into a small balcony, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the harbour.
The cottage is built of stone, and slated; erected in a most substantial manner, and finished in a superior style.
THE OUT OFFICES
are compact, consisting of a kitchen, coach-house, and stables, at the rear of which, with a frontage to Dowling-street, is
AN ALLOTMENT OF LAND,
suitable for another building, and will be sold with the house or separately, as may be decided at the time of sale.
The above cottage is directly facing, and in the immediate vicinity of, the mansion of John Rae, Esq., in a beautiful and elevated position, open to the influences of the sea breeze, and within 15 minutes' walk of the Post Office. Parties on the look-out for neat and comfortable quarters would do well to inspect these premises, and attend the sale, as this is really a most desirable spot for a residence.
Particulars of title and &c., can be ascertained upon application to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, 174, Elizabeth-street; or at the rooms of the auctioneer.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale 6569

SHOP AND RESIDENCE, BOTANY ROAD
COTTAGES, REDFERN.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
The following properties
Lot 1.
Substantial two-story house, with shop and three rooms, built principally of stone, the lower part of the house being built of cut stone throughout to the first story, which also has a stone front, with brick sides and back. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and fitted with neat staircase, and cupboard beneath. The shop has been used as a draper's establishment for upwards of four years, and the proprietor has a good run of business. In the rear of the house is a yard, having access by a side road, and contains a detached kitchen, and well of beautiful water, never known to fail. The back of the yard is enclosed by a cut stone wall, against which is erected a shed stable to contain five horses.
The house is at present let to an old tenant for 30s. per week, but would readily command 40s.
Immediate possession can be given.
The railroad passes close to the House on the opposite side of the road.
The whole premises stand on a block of ground having a frontage to the Botany Road of 25 feet, by a depth of 62 feet 6 inches.
Lot 2.
Two weatherboard cottages, well and strongly built, and neatly finished, containing two large rooms each, with separate yards, &c., detached kitchen to one. There is also a well of water in common.
The whole standing in a block of ground in Wills-street, Redfern, near George street, with a frontage of 55 feet to Wills-street, by a depth of 25 feet.
Plans on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale. 6169

HOUSE AND LAND, MUSWELLBROOK
Day of sale WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
Without reserve.
MR. MORT has been instructed by the Executors of the late Captain Wright to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st August, at 11 o'clock,
Lot 1.
A substantially-built stone cottage, shingled, and having a verandah. The principal rooms are in front, one being 17 feet by 12, and one 14 feet by 12, with dressing-room adjoining, 7 feet square. These rooms are furnished with French windows.
There is a small entrance hall and a verandah room in front, 7 feet square.
In the rear are two apartments, one 17 feet by 6, used as a storeroom, one 6 feet square, as the pantry, and one of the same size, as dairy, leading into the yard.
The kitchen is detached, built of stone, and measuring 18 feet by 9.
The stable is also detached, and built of stone, and of the same dimensions.
☞ To this cottage is attached land to the extent of one acre and a half.
Lots 2 and 3.
Two stone Cottages adjoining each other, containing four rooms each, the two front ones being respectively 18 feet by 13, and 12 by 13 feet, and the back room 18 by 6 feet, and 8 by 6 feet.
Both cottages have verandahs, and a small fore court enclosed, with out-offices in the rear.
☞ To each of these cottages half an acre of land is attached.
Lot 4.
A half-acre corner allotment, adjoining the Market-place, Muswellbrook, with the slab building thereon, 27 feet by 12, and skilling 27 by 6 feet, containing four rooms, two boarded and two bricked.
The whole of the above buildings are shingled.
☞ Plan may be seen at the Rooms, Title first-rate. Terms at sale. 5749

CAMPERDOWN.
FIFTY-EIGHT ALLOTMENTS.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, the 20th September,
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th September, at 11 o'clock,
58 ALLOTMENTS OF LAND,
situated at Camperdown, overlooking the Grose Farm Paddocks, and having access thereto by a wide street, which enters the Camperdown-road a little above O'Connell Town, and about 200 yards from the Parramatta-road.
Lots 5 and 6,
facing the Camperdown-road; have each a substantial and comfortable weatherboard cottage, so placed that they will eventually serve as out offices for buildings of a better description, to be erected when labour is more abundant.
The whole property is fenced in with a close six-feet paling fence, with gate to the main street.
The above allotments are most eligibly situated for building purposes, being at so convenient a distance from Sydney, and bounded on one side by the reserved paddocks known as Grove Farm, upon which the college and public buildings only will be erected, and the remainder kept as a park for general recreation, thereby enhancing the value of all lands in the immediate neighbourhood.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where every information can be given; as also by W. Meadows Brownrigg, Esq., Surveyor, Terry's Buildings, Pitt street.
Terms at sale. 8565

BUILDING ALLOTMENTS,
Campbelltown.
Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 31st August.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 31st of August, at 11 o'clock.
ONE ACRE OF LAND,
(more or less,)
In the Township of Campbelltown, subdivided into 4 allotments, containing about a quarter of an acre each, with frontages to Lindsey-street.
The above allotments are well situated and worthy the attention of parties on the look-out for a building site in this neat township.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale. 6233

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.
Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins.
MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 1st September, at half-past [illegible] o'clock precisely,
[illegible] bales wool
[illegible] casks tallow
3750 sheepskins
360 hides
Terms—cash. 8364

STORES AND RESIDENCE, YASS.
Day of Sale FRIDAY, 2nd September.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, [Pitt-str]eet, on FRIDAY, the 2nd September, at [11 o']clock,
One Half-Acre Allotment in the Town of Yass, having a frontage of 66 feet to Rossi-street, by a depth of 330 feet, on which the following Buildings are erected—
A STONE BUILT 4-ROOM COTTAGE, containing a shop, parlour, bed-room, and kitchen. The cottage has a verandah in front 28 feet long by 7 feet 6 inches wide.
Adjoining the Cottage, and fronting the street, is a
BUTCHER'S SHOP,
built of slabs, 16 feet by 14 feet. And in the rear is a Yard, containing
STABLES,
40 feet by 14 feet, and a Sheep Yard and at the back of the yard is a plot of Garden Ground, containing first-rate soil. The whole of the property is fenced in.
The above premises adjoin Moses' Public-house, and the locality is first-rate for business purposes. A good chance for any one desirous of carrying on a small store and butcher's business, which must soon realise an independence, as Yass is on the high road to the Southern Gold Fields, and the depôt from which their supplies are drawn.
Immediate possession can be given.
Terms at sale.
The above property is well known as Gibbin's Stores, Yass. 8567

EUREKA VILLA,
And several Allotments of Land, North Shore.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, the 20th September.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Pitt-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice properties—
Lot 1,
Eureka Villa, with seven acres of land, North Shore.
Eureka Villa is a substantial stone-built cottage, the walls of which are two feet thick, and were originally erected with the intention of having an upper story. It has a verandah on three sides, and contains six rooms, with extensive cellarage and out offices.
The Garden contains an acre of highly cultivated land, well stocked with choice fruit trees, and a portion laid out as a vineyard in terraces. The whole property is enclosed with a paling fence. The supply of water is good, and never known to fail.
Lot 2, and following.
Several allotments of land, being portion of 13 acres, comprising the estate of Eureka Villa, laid out into convenient allotments, 14 of which command a frontage of nearly 1200 feet to Blue-street, and adjoining the township of St. Leonards.
The above beautiful and unrivalled property is well known as the residence of the late commissary General Walker, situated on the North Shore, and not more than five minutes' walk from the steam ferry at Blue's Point. It adjoins the township of St. Leonard's, and is bounded by the estates of Messrs. Berry, Millar, and Lithgow, and separated from Mr. Blue's property by a road 50 feet wide, extending from the main street of the township to the waters of Woolstoncroft's Bay.
Eureka Villa, which stands on one of the most prominent eminences on the North Shore, commands one of the most magnificent and enchanting views to be met with. The widely increasing metropolis on one side, the unrivalled harbour, with its numerous bays and head lands—the picturesque banks and winding waters of the Parramatta river, backed by the distant Blue Mountains on the west—altogether form a panoramic scene not to be surpassed; and each of the allotments for sale possess the same advantages of position and aspect as Eureka Villa.
This is really a choice residence, and well worthy the attention of parties desirous of residing in the country, and who have to attend to daily business in the city.
A plan can be seen at the Rooms, where further particulars can be ascertained, as well as from Wm. M. Brownrigg, Esq., surveyor, Therry's Buildings, Pitt street.
Terms at sale. 8562

16 ACRES OF LAND,
"Charley Smith's Garden."
CAMPERDOWN.
Preliminary Notice.
MR. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,
All that magnificent 16 acres of land situate at Camperdown, adjoining the Church of England Cemetery, and so well known as the property of the late Mr. Charles Smith.
Most of the allotments will contain a portion of the splendid orchard and garden, which, for its luxuriant productions, is not to be surpassed by any garden in the vicinity of Sydney.
A plan is in the course of preparation, by Mr. Brownrigg, and further particulars will shortly appear. 8556

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF WILLIAM COOMBER.
(By order of the Official Assignee, William Perry, Esq.)
COTTAGE AND ALLOTMENT FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF BATHURST.
MR. FITZGERALD has been instructed by the Official Assignee to sell by public auction,
All his right, title, and interest (if any) in and to that piece or parcel of Land, half an acre, with the buildings thereon erected, being No. 12 of section 30 in Piper-street, On THURSDAY, the 1st September, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Mr. Aaron's Inn, opposite the premises.
Terms at sale. 7912

YOUNG GEORGE.—Young George will travel, this season, through Greendale, Mulgoa, and Bringelly. Young George is a jet black, stands about 16½ hands high, rising four years old, with great bone and muscular power. Young George was got by Mr. Morrison's Suffolk Sam out of his best Clydesdale mare; sire, Old Suffolk Sam, imported by Mr. George Wilson, of Windsor, which was well known to be the best draught horse in the colony. Young George, dam by Lofty, out of Clydesdale mare, the property of Mr. George Humbirage, of Bringelly. Young George is the property of JOHN SHEA, of Greendale.
Terms will be notified in a future advertisement. 8508

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD—
Terms:
Subscription—£3 per annum.
Advertisements—Four lines, 3s. eight lines 4s.; every additional eight lines, 1s. 4d.

Printed and published by Charles Kemp and John Fairfax, at the "Morning Herald" Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, August 31, 1853.